



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 2022

No. 200

## House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

In this holiday season, O generous One, may our eyes be open to the abundance of blessings You have bestowed on us. As we spend time with family and friends, may we appreciate the gifts they truly are to us—companions in life, counselors in perplexity, comrades in adventures.

As we celebrate religious holidays and traditional festivities, cause us to discover the less obvious reasons to rejoice: the return home of an estranged son or daughter; the coherence, albeit fleeting, of a loved one lost to dementia; the exhilaration of a favorite family board game.

With these blessings and delights before us, may we acknowledge our responsibility to foster these fellowships throughout the year, to cultivate and cherish the moments we have been given, and to own up to our commitments to the flourishing of these relationships.

We are those to whom much has been given. May we meet the expectations that attend these blessings.

By Your grace, and in Your merciful name, we pray.

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the Chamber her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

### HONORING THE LEGACY OF LUPE FRAGA

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the legacy of a local Houston legend, the late Lupe Fraga.

Lupe Fraga, known affectionately as "Champ" was a community legend who grew up in Houston's East End in my district.

Over the decades, Champ became known as a pioneer in the Latino business community, a dedicated public servant, and an honorable veteran who served in the United States Army.

Champ founded Tejas Office Products in 1962 to provide Houstonians with high-quality and affordable office supplies.

As a businessowner, he also supported local school supply drives and helped support minority-owned businesses in our region.

He eventually served on the Houston branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, was a regent at the Texas A&M University, and a member and director of the Houston Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

Champ was one of Houston's best. He was a true leader. Champ and his friendly smile will be missed by everyone. My condolences and best wishes to his family as they put him to rest in Houston today.

### RECOGNIZING CHIEF JERRY BROOKS

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Jerry Brooks, the chief of the Clemmons Volunteer Fire Department in Forsyth County, North Carolina. At the end of this month, Jerry will be retiring after 51 years of service to the Clemmons community.

Everyone who knows Jerry can attest to the caliber of his character, his unwavering servant's heart, and his profound love for our great country.

Since the September 11 attacks, Jerry has led the Clemmons Volunteer Fire Department in honoring those who lost their lives that day by displaying a magnificent 40- by 60-foot American flag every year.

Madam Speaker, I consider Jerry Brooks to be a true patriot in every sense of the word.

I congratulate Jerry on his well-earned retirement. May God bless him, his wonderful wife, Karen, and his entire family as he enters this next chapter of his life.

### FAREWELL TO CONGRESS

(Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the people's House for one final time.

It is hard to sum up the lessons that I have learned over my decades of service in 1 minute, so instead, I would just like to say thank you.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Thank you to the 13th District of Illinois for allowing me to represent you for the last 10 years.

Thank you to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who were willing to work together to make life better for our constituents.

Thank you to my hard-working staff over the years who have been in the trenches alongside me.

Thank you to the dedicated men and women who serve our legislative branch and keep our House operations running.

Thank you to our brave Capitol Police who saved my life on more than one occasion.

Thank you to my kids, Toryn, Griffin, and Clark, and my best friend in the world, my wife, Shannon, for going on this journey with me all these years.

While I will no longer be a Member of Congress come January, I will continue to be this institution's biggest advocate and know that the great work will continue because of all of you.

So as I leave, I would like to offer some advice to the incoming freshmen. My friend Lee Brice sings in one of his best songs "Love Like Crazy": "Don't outsmart your common sense."

I hope I remembered every time that I got in front of a microphone here or in a committee hearing that I had these words come to my head sung by one of the greatest rock bands ever, Nickelback: "These five words in my head, scream, are we having fun yet?"

So thank you, Congress. It has been an honor.

I yield back for the very last time.

#### AMERICAN ENERGY DOMINANCE

(Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, last week, during a telephone townhall, a woman in my district asked what Congress was planning to do about the cost of her fuel bills. She could no longer afford to heat her home, and she has been forced to use a wood stove just to maintain a normal temperature in her home.

The temperature in my hometown in Altoona, Pennsylvania, tomorrow night will be 1 degree Fahrenheit.

For months, we have warned of constituents being unable to heat their homes when truly cold nights come this winter. And guess what, now they are here, and the Biden administration has still refused to act.

President Biden has refused to slash red tape and get pipelines and liquid natural gas facilities online that could address these soaring energy prices.

That is why we need to enact in Congress our Commitment to America and return not only to energy independence but to energy dominance.

We as Republicans will cut through government regulation. We will work to solve permitting reform, and we will finally bring the change that makes it

possible to utilize the energy sources that are under the feet of my constituents.

#### CONGRATULATING CONGRESSMAN JAMES LANGEVIN

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank, celebrate, and congratulate my dear friend and colleague, JIM LANGEVIN, who will be leaving us to enjoy his much-deserved retirement.

It has been an honor and privilege to work so closely with him for more than a decade, especially in our efforts to advance career and technical education for Americans of all ages.

We have made great strides to improve access and public awareness to the many benefits of career and technical education. By giving students the ability to explore career paths and build transferable skills, we are one step closer to developing a stronger, more skilled American workforce. I thank JIM for making such a difference in our work on that.

I send my very best wishes to JIM as he enters this next stage. I will miss our conversations, our dinners, and his presence around the Halls of Congress.

I thank JIM for his friendship and leadership over the years. He will be sincerely missed.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN BOB GIBBS

(Mr. BALDERSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALDERSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our colleague and my dear friend, the Representative from Ohio's Seventh Congressional District, Congressman BOB GIBBS.

Throughout his more than 20 years of public service in both the Ohio legislature and Congress, BOB has been a steady and strong advocate for his constituents and a trusted voice on agriculture and waterway issues.

While we will miss seeing him here on Capitol Hill, I know he is looking forward to many new adventures and time spent with his grandkids back on the farm.

To his bride, Jody, get that honey-do list updated. He is all yours now.

□ 0915

#### THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CONSENSUS

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, as majority leader, there has been no benefit of this job that I have appreciated, very frankly, more than my magic 1 minute. I intend to take it now.

My friends on both sides of the aisle may be glad to know that this is the last time, perhaps, that I will be able to avail myself of that privilege. I intend to use this extended minute to reflect on what we have achieved together during recent years and on a principle that I am eager for us to continue to apply in the years ahead.

As Democratic Caucus vice chairman and chairman, as cochair of the Democratic Steering Committee, as Democratic whip, and as majority leader, I approach my work in leadership with one principle in mind: the psychology of consensus.

What is this psychology of consensus?

It means having a greater sense of our being in this work together than apart.

It means waking up and saying: I am on the team, the American team, privileged as citizens to serve in this body on behalf of all our fellow citizens.

It means setting out with the intention to make progress, not to block it; and it means focusing on what unites us as Americans. Democrats have put this ethos into practice to hold the party line when we needed every vote or nearly every vote. Our Members remind one another: Consider how you can be with us before deciding whether to have to vote the other way.

Let me share some examples of this success.

In 2008, President Bush asked us to take emergency action to prevent a financial catastrophe. He was joined by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve. Sadly, in our first effort, upon being asked by President Bush, less than one-third of the President's party was initially willing to take that action. We needed to ensure that we had enough Democratic votes to work with President Bush and the Senate to enact that legislation. And we did.

Not long after, in 2009, our economy was in free fall, the American people were struggling, and Congress was divided on how to respond. But despite that challenge, Democrats came together to pass the American Rescue and Recovery Act. That legislation set our economy on a path to recovery, saved and created millions of American jobs, and restored confidence in the American Dream.

The psychology of consensus also helped Democrats deliver a major victory for the people in 2010: the Affordable Care Act; for all Americans, irrespective of party, giving access to affordable, quality healthcare.

Although there were disagreements on the specifics of how best to reform our healthcare system to make it more accessible and affordable, we all recognized the urgent need to take action.

We worked together in good faith to secure the votes for that landmark law which made affordable health coverage attainable for 35 million more Americans, banned discriminatory practices, and dramatically slowed the growth of healthcare costs.

Interestingly, the model for that was a bill signed by MITT ROMNEY, then-Governor of Massachusetts, now a United States Senator representing Utah. Seven years later, consensus among Democrats also proved essential as we defended the Affordable Care Act against a President and congressional Republicans who were determined to repeal it.

The psychology of consensus benefits not only our Democratic Caucus, but I would suggest the entire Congress. We are seeking the psychology of consensus as we speak.

If we focus on what unites us as Americans who serve in the people's House, then surely, we can carry out better the people's work. Surely, we will not achieve consensus on every issue. If we search, however, for common ground before running to our respective corners, then compromise and progress become far more likely.

I learned this lesson early, not only as president of the Maryland State Senate but also working together with Democratic and Republican House colleagues to achieve bipartisan victories.

The Americans with Disabilities Act, one of the most consequential pieces of legislation in our lifetimes, shines for me as an example of that working together. In 1990, I joined with Tom Harkin, Bob Dole, Ted Kennedy, Steve Bartlett—a Republican who was the mayor of Dallas after he left here—and others as then-President George H.W. Bush signed that law into being.

As a result, those with disabilities must now receive reasonable accommodation, have greater access to opportunity, and are treated with greater dignity. All of us in this House can take credit for that on both sides of the aisle. We achieved that by asking ourselves how we could get to “yes” on legislation that would benefit literally millions and millions of Americans.

We did it again after the 2000 election revealed serious problems with our voting infrastructure. Colleagues from both parties, skilled legislators like Bob Ney, my dear friend; Chris Dodd; my good friend and still to this day one of my best friends, ROY BLUNT; and others sat down together. We ultimately secured the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

The psychology of consensus—coming together, working together, being together, and making it happen together—made it possible. It has also led many of us to cooperate to promote freedom and human rights around the world.

As a former cochair of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, I have been honored to meet with those who risk everything to promote freedom and democracy in our countries. Democrats and Republicans have worked together successfully to support them in that effort and to ensure that America remains a bright beacon to all those living in darkness. As Reagan pointed out, we are the shining city on the hill. The psychology of consensus is needed to keep that city and that beacon shining.

As part of that commitment to democracy and human rights, I have been proud to be a leader of the broad, bipartisan coalition supporting the U.S.-Israel relationship and Israel's pursuit of security and peace in that region. That effort exemplifies how to build and sustain consensus in this House. This bipartisan approach must continue, and I will keep working next Congress to ensure that both parties stand firmly with Israel.

Recently, the pivotal 117th Congress gave us example after example after example of how this philosophy helps cultivate bipartisanship. Both of our parties ought to pursue that. Frankly, we are seeing an example of that being elusive for our friends on the other side of the aisle as they try to elect a Speaker.

We came into office facing a cratering economy, a deadly pandemic, and grave threats to American democracy. Halfway through, we also had to respond to the most serious threat to global security since the Second World War: Vladimir Putin's criminal, unjustified, and unprovoked invasion of Ukraine.

The margin of our majority was slim, 222–213. Many predicted the math would make our efforts to govern unworkable. Two weeks after the election in 2020, the Republican leader told reporters: We might not be able to schedule the floor, but we are going to run the floor.

On our side, our psychology of consensus, however, made this one of the most productive Congresses in recent history and in which I have served.

Not only by striving for consensus among our caucus, which proved the naysayers wrong, but by reaching across the aisle to Republicans—to fellow Americans—when we needed their help to deliver results. Indeed, however, we ran the floor because of the psychology of consensus.

Coordinating with the Senate and the Biden administration, our House majority enacted major legislation even against unified Republican opposition. Our Members stuck together on very tough votes. The American Rescue Plan and the Inflation Reduction Act were the result. These laws arrested the economic free fall, deployed hundreds of millions of lifesaving vaccine doses, reopened businesses and schools, created a historic number of new jobs, and set us up to tackle the climate crisis head-on while enabling American workers and entrepreneurs to Make It In America.

Much of our success in the 117th Congress, however, resulted from bipartisanship. We encouraged Republican colleagues to ask themselves how they could get to “yes.” And enough did that we enacted a bipartisan infrastructure law, the CHIPS and Science Act, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, the Respect for Marriage Act, and other crucial legislation for our country.

We also resoundingly expressed Americans' support for the people of

Ukraine by providing critical military and humanitarian aid during their hour of danger, our hour of danger, and the world's hour of danger.

Last night we welcomed and cheered Ukraine's courageous President who guards the front door of freedom, international order, and a peaceful global community based on the rule of law. We must continue to support the Ukrainian people for however long it takes to ensure that they remain democratic, free, and sovereign.

John Kennedy—a great hero of mine and an inspiration for my entering politics—said at an inaugural address that goes down in history as one of the greatest: We will pay any price and bear any burden to defend freedom here and around the world.

That psychology of consensus made the 117th Congress a success. The same ethos ought to characterize the next Congress as well, and I will work towards that end with my Republican colleagues.

Our majority will soon come to an end—or, as I believe, a 2-year hiatus. The time has come, as President Kennedy said to my generation when we were ready to step up and serve, for the torch to be passed.

□ 0930

I will not be in the elected leadership of my party next Congress. I will, however, remain here, serving the country and this institution that I love.

I will keep urging bipartisanship wherever possible and work to unite Democrats in opposition whenever circumstances demand.

I offer Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. CLARK, and Mr. AGUILAR my strongest support, the counsel of my experience, and whatever assistance they may seek.

I am excited for them to take the helm. I know they are ready to lead us back to the majority and help our Members deliver for the people.

My colleagues still will see me on the floor regularly as I speak—albeit more briefly, sadly—on behalf of the people I proudly represent in Maryland's Fifth District.

It is because of their support, their encouragement, and their allowance that I have been able to serve in the leadership since 1989 and serve in this body for over four decades. I am so thankful to them and look forward to continuing our work to make Maryland's communities safer, stronger, and more prosperous; to make America safer, stronger, and more prosperous; and to make our alliance with the rest of the world and freedom-loving peoples stronger, safer, and more prosperous.

We still have much more to do on projects that will benefit our districts and our State, and I look forward to returning to the Appropriations Committee as a senior member to advance those efforts.

My work in the House will continue with the same energy, enthusiasm, and dedication as I hope I have demonstrated over the last 42 years.

I also thank my Democrat colleagues who have supported me in leadership. I hope that I have kept the faith. I hope that I have done as they would have hoped.

I hope they believe I have represented our Congress, this institution, America, and, yes, my party as they would have expected.

I am proud to serve with the first woman to be Speaker of this House, the indefatigable NANCY D'ALESSANDRO PELOSI.

Our journey of service together began as interns more than five decades ago after we heeded President Kennedy's call. We sat together in a small office in the Russell Building, working for Maryland Senator Daniel Brewster.

We end two decades of partnership and leading the House Democrats, along with our good friend JIM CLYBURN, who I have known for 50 years.

I salute Speaker PELOSI and her trailblazing tenure.

We, my colleagues, have had the great privilege of serving with two historic Members of this House: John Lewis and NANCY PELOSI.

Throughout my years in House leadership, I have had the honor of employing those I believe are the finest, most capable, and most professional staff on Capitol Hill. NANCY said the same of her staff.

America—we, yes, but America—is blessed by the extraordinary patriots that serve as staff of this institution and of individual Members. They are extraordinarily able people, and they are great patriots.

Whether with me for two decades or just a few months, they have displayed unrivaled dedication, ability, and integrity. I thank each and every one of them. They have my gratitude and my deep affection.

If I sang the praises individually of each member of my team, my magic minute would turn into a magic day, so I won't do that. Suffice it to say any praise earned by me belongs equally to them.

A number of them were here in the Capitol on January 6, 2021, a day like December 7, 1941, that will live as a day of infamy in the history of this Nation.

They were housed in a small, insular office in my office, terrified by those without and in our hallways who called for the death of the Speaker and of the Vice President of the United States of America.

They are an extraordinary group of talented public servants. Notwithstanding that terror, they came back the next day to do America's work. I thank them for who they are and for what they have done.

Another group of individuals who I have come to know well and who have been at my side deserves recognition. The men and women of the U.S. Capitol Police who have served on my protective detail are among the finest law enforcement professionals in our country.

They are my friends. They are part of my family. I will love them always. I

have been privileged to get to know them and their families. They are dear, dear friends, and like so many, they are great patriots.

They are part of a department that has faced enormous strains over the past 2 years. We must never waver in our support for the U.S. Capitol Police officers, who every day protect all who work in and visit this Capitol complex.

They are the frontline defenders of our legislative branch. They are the frontline defenders of our great democracy. We owe them more than gratitude; we owe them support.

Most of all, I thank my family, my wife, Judy, who died much too soon; my daughters, Anne, Susan, and Stefany; my son-in-law, Loren; my grandchildren, Judy, James, and Alexa, along with Judy's husband, Chris Gray. They are the parents of my four great-grandchildren, Ava, Braedon, Brooklyn, and Savannah.

Your love and support have sustained me throughout these years.

I hope the lessons of my time in leadership and the victories we achieved together, Republicans and Democrats, Members of Congress, 435 people sent here by their neighbors and friends to represent them on issues directly affecting them, their families, and their country, I hope that those lessons achieved together under our Democratic majority will guide the House in meeting the challenges still ahead.

The psychology of consensus provides us with a blueprint for success. We in this House are, after all, all Americans whose common heritage should drive us to a common purpose.

In 2 weeks, there will be a new majority. It will be like ours, a very narrow one—indeed, the same margin we have had, 222–213. The challenge it poses to both our parties and to each of us and to the next Speaker and majority whip is all too familiar.

Democrats overcame it through the psychology of consensus. All of us, all 435 of us, ought to overcome it with that same kind of psychology: One Nation under God, indivisible.

Guided by a dynamic new leadership team of shared vision and experience, House Democrats will approach our brief time in the minority the same way, ready to continue standing up for our principles, for our ideals, and for America with a united front—hopefully, not just a partisan united front but a united front, indivisible.

Republicans would be wise, I think, to take the same approach and seek common ground with Democrats. Did we do it often enough? Maybe not. Did we do it successfully? Not always. But together, we must achieve consensus.

Democrats may not schedule the floor next year, but I hope that the successful approach we modeled will continue to run the floor.

Madam Speaker, as we close this 117th Congress, let us look ahead with determination and dedication to the cause that brought each of us to this Capitol: to serve our constituents, our

communities, and our country; to preserve and defend our Constitution and our democracy; to keep faith with those who protect our Nation and the allies who stand alongside us; to represent the American people, to effect their will, to reflect their generous spirit and deep sense of justice to the best of our ability—in short, to work together to create a more perfect Union.

With great reluctance, and even greater hesitation for this special privilege I am about to lose, though with great hope that, in the future, I will at least be able to talk, but for all your sakes, not as long, I yield back the balance of my time.

## PRESIDENTIAL TAX FILINGS AND AUDIT TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2022

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1529, I call up the bill (H.R. 9640) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for examination and disclosure with respect to Presidential income tax returns, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. LURIA). Pursuant to House Resolution 1529, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 9640

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act of 2022”.

### SEC. 2. EXAMINATION AND DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO PRESIDENTIAL INCOME TAX RETURNS.

(a) AUDIT.—Subchapter A of chapter 78 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating section 7613 as section 7614 and by inserting after section 7612 the following new section:

#### “SEC. 7613. EXAMINATION WITH RESPECT TO PRESIDENTIAL INCOME TAX RETURNS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—As rapidly as practicable after the filing of any Presidential income tax return, the Secretary shall conduct an examination to ascertain the correctness of such return and enforce the requirements of this title with respect to the taxable year covered by such return.

“(b) REPORTS.—

“(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the filing of a Presidential income tax return, the Secretary shall disclose and make publicly available an initial report regarding the examination with respect to such return. Such report shall include—

“(A) the name of the taxpayer,

“(B) an identification of the subparagraph of subsection (c)(1) which describes such return,

“(C) the date that such return was filed, and

“(D) the date on which the examination with respect to such return commenced (or, if such examination has not commenced as of the date of such report, a detailed description of the reasons that such examination has not commenced).

“(2) PERIODIC REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the disclosure of the report described in paragraph (1) with respect to any

Presidential income tax return and not later than 180 days after the most recent disclosure of a report described in this paragraph with respect to such return, the Secretary shall disclose and make publicly available a periodic report regarding the examination with respect to such return. Such report shall include—

“(A) the information described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of paragraph (1),

“(B) a description of the status of the examination, including a description of the portions of the examination which have been completed, which are in process, and which are anticipated to take place, and

“(C) an estimate of the time frame for the completion of the examination, including an identification of factors which could alter such time frame, reasonable estimates of the likelihood of such factors (taking into account the specific facts and circumstances of the examination), and the likely specific effects of such factors on such time frame.

Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a periodic report shall not be required under this paragraph with respect to any return after the date on which a final report is disclosed under paragraph (3) with respect to such return.

“(3) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the examination described in subsection (a) with respect to any Presidential income tax return, the Secretary shall disclose and make publicly available a final report regarding such examination. Such report shall include—

“(A) the information described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1),

“(B) the date on which the examination with respect to such return was completed,

“(C) a list of the audit materials (as defined in section 6103(q)(2)) with respect to such examination, and

“(D) a description (including the amount) of each proposed adjustment, adjustment, and controversy with respect to such examination together with a description of how such proposed adjustment or controversy was resolved (or a statement that such proposed adjustment or controversy was not resolved, as the case may be).

For purposes of this paragraph, an examination shall be treated as complete on the date that the Secretary provides the taxpayer with a notice of deficiency, or any closing document referred to in section 6103(q)(2)(A)(v), with respect to such examination.

“(4) EXTENSION OF DUE DATE REPORT.—If a request is made for an extension of the due date for filing any Presidential income tax return, the Secretary shall, not later than 90 days after such request is granted or denied, disclose and make publicly available an extension of due date report with respect to return. Such report shall include—

“(A) the information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1),

“(B) a statement that an extension of the due date for the filing of such return has been requested,

“(C) the date that such request was received,

“(D) a statement of whether such request has been granted or denied, and

“(E) the due date of such return (including any extensions).

“(5) TREATMENT OF FAILURE TO FILE.—In the case of a failure to file a Presidential income tax return before the close of the 60-day period beginning with the date prescribed for filing of such return—

“(A) the Secretary shall conduct the examination described in subsection (a) with respect to the taxable year covered by the return to which such failure relates,

“(B) reports made pursuant to this paragraph shall include a statement that such report is with respect to a return which the taxpayer failed to file, and

“(C) this section and section 6103(q) shall otherwise apply to such failure in the same manner as if a return were filed at the close of such period.

The application of this paragraph with respect to any failure to file a Presidential income tax return shall not prevent the application of this section with respect to such return at such time as such return may be filed.

“(6) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—For purposes of this subsection, a document shall not be treated as having been made publicly available unless made available on the internet.

“(c) PRESIDENTIAL INCOME TAX RETURN.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Presidential income tax return’ means any relevant income tax return of—

“(A) a President,

“(B) an individual who is married (within the meaning of section 7703(a)) to a President for the taxable year to which such return relates,

“(C) any corporation or partnership which is controlled by any individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) at any time during the taxable year to which such return relates,

“(D) the estate of any person described in (A) or (B) or any estate with respect to which any person described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) is an executor, or beneficiary at any time during the taxable year to which such return relates, and

“(E) any trust with respect to which any person described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) is a grantor, fiduciary or beneficiary, or for which another trust described in this subparagraph is a grantor or beneficiary, at any time during the taxable year to which such return relates.

Such term shall include any schedule, attachment, or other document filed with such return.

“(2) RELEVANT INCOME TAX RETURN.—The term ‘relevant income tax return’ means, with respect to a President, any income tax return if—

“(A) any portion of the taxable year to which such return relates is during the period that such President is the President,

“(B) the due date for such return (including any extensions) is during such period, or

“(C) such return is filed during such period.

“(3) CONTROL.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(C)—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, control shall be determined under the rules of paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 6038(e) (determined without regard to subparagraphs (A) and (B) of such paragraph (2) and without regard to subparagraph (C) of paragraph (3) thereof).

“(B) RESTRICTION ON FAMILY ATTRIBUTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), for purposes of applying subparagraph (A)—

“(I) section 318 shall applied without regard to subsection (a)(1)(A)(ii) thereof, and

“(II) section 267(c) shall applied by treating the family of an individual as including only such individual’s spouse (in lieu of the application of paragraph (4) thereof).

“(ii) EXCEPTION FOR RECENT TRANSFER TO FAMILY MEMBERS.—For purposes of determining whether any corporation or partnership is controlled by a President under paragraph (1)(C) for any taxable year, clause (i) shall not apply if such corporation or partnership was controlled by such President (after application of clause (i)) at any time

during the 4 immediately preceding taxable years.

“(d) APPLICATION TO AMENDED RETURNS.—For purposes of this section and section 6103(q), any amendment or supplement to a return of tax shall be treated as a separate return of tax and the determination of when such amendment or supplement is filed, and whether such amendment or supplement is a relevant income tax return, shall be made without regard to the underlying return.”.

(b) DISCLOSURE.—Section 6103 of such Code is amended by redesignating subsection (q) as subsection (r) and by inserting after subsection (p) the following new subsection:

“(q) DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO PRESIDENTIAL INCOME TAX RETURNS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall disclose and make publicly available (within the meaning of section 7613(b))—

“(A) each Presidential income tax return (as defined in section 7613(c)),

“(B) each report described in section 7613(b), and

“(C) any audit materials with respect a return described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) AUDIT MATERIALS.—The term ‘audit materials’ means, with respect to any return:

“(A) Any of the following which are provided by the Secretary to the taxpayer (or any designee of the taxpayer):

“(i) Any written communication which identifies such return as being subject to examination.

“(ii) Any written communication which proposes the adjustment of any item on such return, any report by an examiner related to such proposed adjustment, and any supervisory approval of any penalty proposed as part of such adjustment.

“(iii) Any memorandum or report of the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals with respect to such return, and any denial of any request described in subparagraph (B).

“(iv) Any notice of deficiency with respect to such return.

“(v) Any closing documents with respect to the examination of such return, including any closing agreement or no change letter.

“(B) Any request for referral to the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals of any controversy with respect to such return.

“(C) Any petition filed with the Tax Court for a redetermination of any deficiency referred to in subparagraph (A)(iv).

“(3) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN IDENTITY INFORMATION.—The information disclosed and made publicly available under paragraph (1) shall not include any identification number of any person (including any social security number), any financial account number, the name of any individual who has not attained age 18 (as of the close of the taxable year to which the return relates), the name of any employee of the Department of the Treasury, or any address (other than the city and State in which such address is located).

“(4) TIMING OF DISCLOSURES.—Any information required to be disclosed under paragraph (1) shall be disclosed and made publicly available not later than—

“(A) in the case of any income tax return referred to in paragraph (1)(A), 90 days after the date that such return is filed,

“(B) in the case of any report referred to in paragraph (1)(B), the deadline specified in section 7613(b) for disclosing such report, and

“(C) in the case of the audit materials referred to in paragraph (1)(C), 90 days after the completion of the examination (within the meaning of section 7613(b)(3)) with respect to the return to which such audit materials relate.”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—Subchapter A of chapter 78 of such Code is amended by redesignating the item relating to section 7613 as an item relating to section 7614 and by inserting after the item relating to section 7612 the following new item:

“Sec. 7613. Examination with respect to Presidential income tax returns.”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to returns, amendments, and supplements filed (and failures to file returns which occur) after the date of the enactment of this Act (and to reports and audit materials with respect to such returns, amendments, supplements, and failures).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill that is under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, let me quickly lend my voice to having witnessed a superb legislator, Mr. HOYER, over a long career, and that is exactly what the gentleman was and is: a superb legislator.

Madam Speaker, we are here this morning to affirm that, in America, we are a Nation of equal citizens. No person is above the law.

By doing that, we honor the acknowledgment of congressional oversight and responsibility. Congress has a responsibility that dates to Magna Carta, and I am prepared to go back to the Battle of Hastings, if necessary, in 1066 to make the argument that I have just offered.

The Ways and Means Committee is entrusted with the oversight of our revenue system. The Ways and Means Committee and staff members all honor that very profound tradition.

At the root of it all this morning is our Federal tax system that funds the democracy that we all love and cherish. We rely on voluntary tax compliance from all Americans and perhaps especially the President, who always should model the highest order of compliance.

On December 13, 49 years ago this month, President Richard Nixon asked the Ways and Means Committee chairman through a letter to have the Joint Committee on Taxation review his tax returns.

Let me say something about the Joint Committee on Taxation. Both po-

litical parties hold the JCT in the highest personal and professional esteem.

This examination established the precedent for congressional oversight of Presidential tax compliance.

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Four years ago, our committee began reviewing the mandatory audit of Presidential tax returns to see how the IRS was handling the stress of a President with complex finances.

The committee expected to find that mandatory examinations were conducted promptly and that more staff had been dedicated to the program to meet the more rigorous demands. I would remind all that this morning's New York Times—that I read online last evening—highlights the fact that Barack Obama and Joe Biden both had their tax forms reviewed.

Instead, after years of stonewalling and litigation that ended at the Supreme Court, four Federal court decisions from three courts, our committee found that for all practical purposes the mandatory audit program was dormant. It wasn't just functioning poorly; it wasn't functioning at all. In fact, the IRS did not start its mandatory audits until receiving a letter that I sent requesting a President's tax forms.

The IRS has failed to administer its own mandatory audit program policies, so the best available recourse is for Congress to fill this void with legislation that eliminates the IRS's discretion in the matter. That is precisely what we are asking of this institution this morning. I can't imagine that anybody, given the controversy of recent days, would be opposed to legislation.

We would require the IRS to publish the President's tax returns, audit them in a timely manner, and keep the American public updated on the results because the President is not an ordinary taxpayer.

A reminder, our legislation is about the Presidency, not about a President.

No other American holds this power, or influence, as the leader of our executive branch.

We arrived at this legislation through a deliberate and cautious process, as always. These improved guardrails will provide Americans the assurance they deserve that our tax code applies evenly and fairly to all of us, no matter how powerful.

The Ways and Means Committee oversight staff pursued the facts about mandatory examination procedures with professionalism and diligence. They did a great job. I emphasize that there were no leaks by the committee leading up to this decision to release our report on the mandatory examination process. Imagine that, in Washington for something this complex, no leaks.

We adhered carefully and scrupulously to the law and resisted entreaties from the fringe of both political parties as we proceeded with great patience and deliberation. No leaks as to how we were to move forward.

This bill, combined with investments in the IRS that we made as part of the Inflation Reduction Act, will preserve the integrity of the Presidency and our system of tax and ensure that no one in the country is above the law.

Today's legislation, I repeat, is not about a President, it is about the Presidency.

It is not about being punitive or malicious. And for those on the other side and those who are witnesses here today, they have worked with me for a long time, and they know what I just said is entirely accurate.

The bill we consider today, once again, is about the integrity of the Presidency and the integrity of our tax system.

Madam Speaker, finally, I include in the RECORD a technical explanation of the bill prepared by the staff on the Joint Committee on Taxation, which can be found at <https://www.jct.gov/publications/2022/jcx-20-22/>

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I urge our colleagues to pass this legislation, and for the moment, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NEAL for his leadership of this committee and his friendship. You care about the institution; you care about this committee. Your word has always been good, and together our committees have done good things: banning surprise medical billing, new trade agreements with Mexico and Canada, repeated efforts to help people save. It has been an honor to serve with you.

Now, if you will excuse me, I intend to peel the bark off this bill in front of us right now.

Madam Speaker, this bill is a charade. It is a flimsy excuse that for years has been used to justify the political targeting of former President Trump.

This week, Democrats in Congress finally accomplished their goal: for the first time in history making public the full, actual tax returns of a private citizen. This unprecedented action jeopardizes the right of every American to be protected from political targeting by Congress.

We are told President Trump's returns must be released in order for the IRS to conduct its Presidential audits. That is absurd. That is like going to the doctor and being told your private medical records must be released in order to be examined. One has nothing to do with the other. And then you would quickly realize, someone just wants to release your medical records, and any excuse will do.

Let me be clear: Republicans' concerns are not whether the President should have made his tax returns public as has been tradition, nor about the accuracy of his tax returns, that is for the IRS and the taxpayer to determine.

Our concern is that this politically motivated action sets a terrible precedent that unleashes a dangerous new



political weapon reaching far beyond any President, and overturns decades of privacy protections for average Americans that have existed since the Watergate reforms.

Our current law was put in place specifically to prevent Presidents and Members of Congress from targeting political enemies through their tax returns. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court chose not to intervene to stop the flimsy and admittedly partisan Democrat efforts to target the former President.

Now, as a result, thanks to this week's actions, longstanding privacy protections for all taxpayers have been gutted.

Going forward, the majority chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Financial Committee will have nearly unlimited power to target and make public the tax returns of private citizens, political enemies, business and labor leaders, or even the Supreme Court Justices themselves.

No party in Congress should hold that power. No individual should hold that power to embarrass, harass, or destroy a private citizen through disclosure of their private tax returns.

After nearly half a century, the political enemies list is back in Washington, D.C., and it will unleash a cycle of political retribution in Congress.

Many of us in Congress believed the current law was strong enough to protect private citizens against this political targeting, but it is no longer. That is frightening.

Republicans will continue to fight to protect American taxpayers from this abuse of power that will surely have severe consequences for taxpayers and democracy for years to come.

We have urged our Democrat friends to turn back because making private tax information public will be a regrettable stain, both on our committee and on Congress. It will make American politics even more ugly and divisive. In the long run, we believe every Member of Congress will come to regret this.

Madam Speaker, we strongly oppose this bill today. Not because portions of it doesn't have merit, some do, but it has serious flaws, of course, because it didn't exist 48 hours ago.

And had it been brought forward 4 years ago, 3 years ago, 2 years ago, as an honest attempt to improve Presidential audits, I am convinced we could have found common ground with no need to expose private tax returns of anyone. But not now, not this bill, and not this way.

Republicans will not support any measure whose only purpose is to provide cover for the political targeting of a private citizen.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I still intend to say kind things about the ranking member despite peeling the bark off my legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KIL-

DEE), a leader on this issue of tax compliance.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, the Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act, legislation that ensures that we protect our tax system and ensures that it is fair and transparent for all Americans.

As we have heard, the purpose of the Ways and Means Committee investigation and the purpose of this legislation is to ensure that no American is above the law, even the President of the United States.

But shockingly, under the former President, the IRS was not examining the President's tax returns as required by their own policy as it had for other Presidents before and since. It did not follow its own rules. Because of this, there are still glaring questions about whether the former President was abiding by our tax laws.

That is why we needed the information, and that is why we need this legislation to require the IRS to examine Presidential returns in a timely and complete manner. The American people must have confidence that our tax laws apply evenly and justly to everyone.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NEAL for his leadership on this. In passing this, we will ensure integrity in our tax system.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article from yesterday's Los Angeles Times confirming the release of tax returns does nothing to evaluate the IRS auditing process or to advance any legitimate oversight goal.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Dec. 21, 2022]

COLUMN: SHOULD CONGRESS POST TRUMP'S TAX RETURNS PUBLICLY? I DON'T THINK SO

(By Nicholas Goldberg)

Donald Trump should have released his tax returns when he was running for president, and in not doing so he was deceptive, sleazy and in violation of a long-standing tradition that fosters transparency and honesty. He obviously hoped to hide unfavorable information from the voters.

Despite that, I don't believe the House Ways and Means Committee should release his tax returns to the public now.

The committee fought a long battle all the way to the Supreme Court to obtain copies of the returns. It argued that it needed them to evaluate the effectiveness of an IRS program that audits the tax filings of presidents.

Republicans squawked all the way, saying the Democrats who controlled the committee were being disingenuous, and that no, no, no, they weren't seeking to do a legitimate evaluation—they were just creating a pretext to get ahold of Trump's returns for a humiliating public fishing expedition into what taxes had or hadn't been paid.

The courts ultimately ruled that the committee could have six years of Trump's federal tax returns. That battle ended last month.

But on Tuesday, the committee voted to do something that goes well beyond what's necessary to evaluate the IRS' presidential audit program: The committee is now going to release Trump's taxes publicly, posting the full returns (minus certain identifiers

like Social Security numbers and bank account numbers) for all to see. And quickly too, in the coming days, before the Democrats lose control of the committee to the Republicans on Jan. 3.

Why make the returns public? How does that help Congress figure out whether the IRS auditing process is working? How does it further the legitimate oversight goals of the committee?

Answer: It doesn't. It turns out the Republicans are right. (This may be the first time since the Civil War.) As they correctly noted, this is a politically motivated move to release information that might harm or embarrass the former president.

In theory, I'm all for embarrassing Trump. (With these two caveats: First, no one can embarrass Trump more than he embarrasses himself, and second, he's entirely shameless so he doesn't really get embarrassed in any normal sense of the word.) The ex-president is a dishonest thug who needs to be called to account for his misbehavior.

But in this particular case, I think the Democrats are in the wrong. For one thing, releasing the private tax returns probably won't shed much light on anything. The New York Times already received leaked details of more than two decades of Trump's tax filings and published long stories that should've shocked the world. Billionaire pays less in federal taxes in some years than you and I do! Trump paid no federal income taxes at all in 10 out of 15 years!

Furthermore, the Manhattan district attorney's office has many of Trump's tax returns as well, and prosecutors can pursue cases using the data they uncover.

But the main reason I object to posting the returns is that I worry—perhaps quaintly, in this day and age—about the continued politicization of governmental processes, and the continued breaking of established norms, in this case making private tax filings public. I know I'll get a thousand emails saying “the Republicans wouldn't hesitate to do the same to us” and “if we're civil and respectful and always play by Marquess of Queensberry rules while our political opponents continue their underhanded tricks, we will always be beaten.”

There's certainly some truth to that. But there's truth to the flip side too: If nobody plays by the rules, there will soon be no rules to play by. When you're doing something as sensitive and politically explosive as investigating a former president—at a tense time in history when there's talk of civil war and violence is on the rise and bitter political partisanship is smoldering—it makes sense to be careful to respect the established process, be as honest as possible, refrain from unnecessary politicization and not escalate conflict unnecessarily.

Among other things, posting Trump's taxes seems likely to result in tit-for-tat posting of other people's private tax returns. Will we soon be seeing Hunter Biden's tax returns on the web?

It'll also give Republicans some basis for saying that, actually, it is Democrats who go low when others go high.

Unsurprisingly, the committee vote was along party lines. Like so much of what goes on in Washington these days.

If Congress thinks all presidents or presidential candidates should release their tax returns for public scrutiny—which I believe is a good idea—it should pass a law that mandates that going forward. It should not find circuitous, pretextual ways of going after particular presidents.

The returns the Ways and Means Committee received apparently showed that Trump often paid little or nothing in federal income taxes between 2015 and 2020 despite reporting millions in earnings, thanks to

steep losses elsewhere. That's similar to what the New York Times found in its reporting.

The unembarrassable Trump once said in a debate when Hillary Clinton accused him of not paying much in federal taxes: "That makes me smart."

Voters need to know more about the sources and scope of presidential candidates' wealth and about potential conflicts of interests.

But posting Trump's returns at this point and under these circumstances and given the arguments that were made to obtain them, serves politics much more than transparency.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, if I might, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time. This is probably his last time managing a bill, and I thank him for his dedication and diligence as ranking member.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to this bill. I think it is one of the most unnecessarily divisive efforts in modern history. It has been rushed to the floor with no notice, no hearing, no markup, and certainly no opportunity to amend it.

We are only here as an excuse for Democrats' last-minute rush to weaponize private taxpayer information against their opponents. Much of the oversight of the Presidential audit program Democrats claim to have been seeking could have been conducted without accessing or releasing anyone's confidential tax information.

The Inspector General and the Joint Committee on Taxation could have provided an analysis of the start and completion dates of Presidential audits without Democrats obtaining or releasing confidential tax information.

The JCT could have provided us an analysis of the efficacy of Presidential audits without Democrats obtaining or releasing the private tax returns.

Instead, we are debating a bill which will never be considered in the Senate or become law, but solely to paper over the bad decision that Democrats made only two nights ago.

Let's defeat this bill today and start over in January with a bipartisan effort to ensure the Presidential audit program is working as intended, making sure the President and his family are following the law, without rushing to cancel anyone's 6103 protections.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, a reminder, 9 out of the last 10 Presidents of the United States have publicly offered their tax forms.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), one of the leaders on this issue.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for putting this bill together.

We live in a country that is governed by a Constitution, laws, rules, and regulations. There are no exemptions, there are no people who could be let off because of a position that they hold.

Tradition has it that we have seen the public is desirous of information.

They want to know, and I think it is our responsibility to make sure that they do.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this legislation.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY), the Republican leader of the Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, this phrase keeps coming up that no person is above the law. That is true. But, also, no person is denied protection under the law.

Why would we wait 4 years?

Why would this come up at this time that we have to check the former President of the United States' tax returns?

The answer is because we want to make them public.

Why do we want to make them public?

Because we need to have every single citizen understand just who this person is and what is in their tax returns with no regard to the protections that are already in place that these kinds of things don't happen, that they do not become a political weapon.

Yet, now in the very last days of this session, we have decided that this is the most important thing this Congress can do. No other President has ever gone through this type of scrutiny.

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We keep saying he is not above the law. He is not above the law. The truth of it all is, he is not protected by the law because we are going to change the law. We are going to make it a weapon that we can go after.

I will just tell you this: The American people continue to lose faith, trust, and confidence in a system that cherry-picks what it decides to go after and go after in a way that is detrimental to the very form of government that we have.

To be here today, talking about this, in the last hours of this session, has nothing to do with what is good for the American people. It is a political hit job. It is sad and, especially in this age, for the Ways and Means to be doing this at the end of the year? Horrible.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, we were not granted this information until the Supreme Court ruled on November 23, and we did not pursue this legislation at the last minute. We went through the regular order here, indeed, with the gentlewoman from California, who did a great job on this. She represented the committee at the Rules Committee session yesterday.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 9640, the Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act of 2022.

This week, I was shocked to find that the IRS did not comply with its own

mandate to conduct annual audits of the President's tax returns.

This mandatory Presidential audit has been in place since 1977. Yet, during Trump's 4 years in office, only one mandatory audit was even started and none of the audits were completed. The majority of audits weren't even started until Trump left office.

The American people deserve transparency and checks and balances for the President, the most powerful person in the world. The bill before us would ensure the integrity of this audit in Federal statute and show the American public that no one is above the law. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD one page from the Democrats' own report showing that, contrary to what we just heard, every single year, tax returns at issue are under audit, debunking this claim that the IRS hasn't examined the tax return.

Notably, the IRS sent a letter to the former President notifying him that his tax year 2015 return was selected for examination on April 3, 2019, which is the date the Chairman sent the initial request to the IRS for the former President's return information and related tax returns.

The designated agents were told by the IRS that two of the entities the Chairman requested were included in the mandatory audit program—DJT Holdings LLC and DJT Holdings Managing Member LLC (DJTH Managing Member). The designated agents found the below information regarding DJT Holdings LLC's date of filing on the transcripts and selection for examination and very little information for DJTH Managing Member.

Tax Year, Date Return Filed, Date Selected for Examination, Designated by IRS as Mandatory Audit:

2015, October 10, 2016, July 25, 2019, No.

2016, October 16, 2017, February 11, 2020, No indication.

2017, October 8, 2018, March 19, 2021, No.

2018, October 21, 2019, January 28, 2022, No.

2019, October 12, 2020, April 5, 2022, No.

2020, February 21, 2022, None, No.

During the prior Administration, it was clear that the mandatory audit program was not a priority and was not provided with the resources needed to ensure compliance by the former President. An internal IRS memo stated: "With over 400 flow-thru returns reported on the Form 1040, it is not possible to obtain the resources available to examine all potential issues." The designated agents found that the following issues, among others, warranted examination by the IRS:

Charitable contributions—whether the 2015 conservation easement deduction of \$21 million and other large donations reported on the Schedule A were supported by required substantiation.

Verification of Net Operating Loss Carryover Schedule—whether the amount of net operating loss carryover in 2015 of \$105,157,825 and future years was proper.

Unreimbursed partnership/S corporation expenses—whether the terms of the partnership agreements supported unreimbursed expense deductions totaling \$27 million over six years.

Related party loans—whether loans made to the former President's children are loans or disguised gifts that could trigger gift tax.

Cost of goods sold deductions by DJT Holdings—whether these deductions of about



\$126.5 million over five years is appropriate when it is not clear what DJT Holdings is selling from the face of the return.

LFB Acquisition LLC—whether there is any support for changes in the management fees and general and administrative expenses of LFB Acquisition that were significantly higher in 2017 (\$1.9 million and \$2.8 million, respectively) than 2016 (\$750,000 and \$549,000, respectively) and 2018 (\$707,000 and \$570,000, respectively).

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH), the Republican leader of the Budget Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, we are 12 days, 12 days until the Democrat majority does not exist. In 13 days, the Republican majority will be in charge.

Americans are facing the highest spike in prices in 40 years because of the one-party Democrat rule in Washington, because of their reckless spending.

The Ways and Means Committee is the committee that affects the economy more than any committee in all of Congress. What do the House Democrats feel like their last 12 days, their biggest priority is not solving issues affecting working-class Americans, but issues targeting their main political opponents.

This legislation is only cover for what they have been campaigning on for years, and that is, to get Trump's tax returns.

Let me tell you, if you don't believe me now, this is called the mandatory audit program. It is about auditing all current and former Presidents to make sure their tax returns are audited. But the chairman of this committee only requested how the mandatory audit program has worked for one President, one, and it was a Republican President. His name was Donald Trump.

I asked, on Tuesday, did you request a mandatory audit review process on Joe Biden? No.

Did you request one on Obama? No. Clinton? No. Bush? No. Carter? No. But yes, only Trump.

This is a cover for their political objective, and that is to target their political opponents.

We have heard over and over that no one is above the law; that includes everyone in this Chamber.

On Tuesday, when we sat in this markup, I raised the point, how can you release the full tax returns, with all of the private personal information of the private citizens, their Social Security number, children's Social Security numbers? And I said, we need an amendment to redact that information. I was told, we are not going to vote on amendments.

But everyone says that no one is above the law. We were told good faith, good faith, would redact the full transcripts, and it would be decided by the majority staff.

Has the minority staff been able to participate in it? No. We don't even know what the final documents of the tax returns that are going to be released, what they are going to look at.

This was another example where you had to pass something before you know what is in it. That is what Pelosi has done this entire Congress. That is exactly what the Ways and Means Democrats did. They have charted a new territory for the Ways and Means Committee.

It is the oldest committee in Congress. It is supposed to be the most bipartisan committee in Congress. But they ignited a new political tool, that future Congresses will now utilize.

I have traveled all over the country, 42 States just this year alone, and one thing that constantly kept coming up to me is, Congressman, look into President Biden's family and how they have been enriched by his position.

In fact, banks have flagged over 150 red flags to Treasury. These are suspicious activity reports. Usually, it is because they believe there is fraud or money laundering, and this is the Biden family bank accounts.

What about the fact that foreign governments are paying to have their principals in the same room as Joe Biden? Or the sale of U.S. natural gas to China, of which the Bidens held a 10 percent equity stake, or business plans to sell one of the largest sources of cobalt for electric vehicles to China, and \$11 million made from Hunter Biden's "work" with a Ukraine firm and a Chinese businessman.

Like I said, over 150 red flags or suspicious activity reports filed by banks. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I did indicate, I think, perhaps earlier—maybe the gentleman was not here—that Mr. Obama and Mr. Biden both have had their tax forms audited. The majority staff has offered the minority staff, who I have great regard for, the opportunity to participate in the redaction process. They chose not to.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS), another leader on the issue of tax compliance.

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to strongly support this legislation.

I am proud to serve on the Ways and Means Committee which, under the chairman's strong leadership, oversees and protects our Nation's tax code. Tax fairness is a top priority for me and the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee.

The chairman's legislation sends a real message of fairness, something we haven't seen before. I encourage all my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I would note that our professional staff was ready to join in redaction; however, we were forced to prepare for this floor action and offered to do that together after we were done this morning.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a recent legal journal that

notes that because Ways and Means Democrats did not pursue the Presidential audits of any of the other eight Presidents in that system, that the committee undermines their own credibility by releasing returns outside the context of a comprehensive review, an honest review of the Presidential audit program.

[From Chicago-Kent Law Review, April 1999]

I.R.C. 6103: LET'S GET TO THE SOURCE OF THE PROBLEM

(By Mark Berggren)

#### INTRODUCTION

Each year, millions of taxpayers in the United States voluntarily disclose the most intimate details of their private lives to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"). A government official can glean, among other things, a taxpayer's name, social security number, marital status, income, and religious and political affiliations from a tax return's attachments and completed schedules. Despite the plethora of private information supplied to the IRS, prior to the enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, Internal Revenue Code ("I.R.C.") §6103 stated that a taxpayer's tax return was a "public record" and as such was "open to inspection only upon order of the President and under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate and approved by the President."

The lack of protection afforded to returns and return information resulted in the widespread misuse of what taxpayers believed was confidential information. These abuses took the forms of the unauthorized use of tax information for political purposes by presidential administrations and the authorized use of tax information by governmental agencies other than the IRS. However, it was not until the Watergate scandal that these governmental abuses were thrust into the public limelight. The Watergate investigation led to allegations that President Nixon had used return information for unauthorized purposes and sought to use IRS audits and investigations for political purposes.

In response to these misuses of tax information and their potential effect on the voluntary assessment system, Congress amended I.R.C. §6103. The amended version of §6103 states that return and return information ("tax information") shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed except in thirteen specific circumstances. Violations of this prohibition may result in criminal sanctions under §7213 and civil sanctions under §7431.

These necessary amendments, however, have not silenced the controversy surrounding §6103. Section 6103's thirteen exceptions do not contain an exception for tax information that is part of a public record. This omission forced several of the Federal Courts of Appeal to consider the question of whether an authorized disclosure of tax information that subsequently becomes part of a public record loses its §6103 protection. In order to resolve this question, the Federal Courts of Appeal have adopted different approaches to the problem. The Sixth and Ninth Circuits look to see if the disclosed tax information has lost its confidentiality. Based on this analysis, these circuits reason that tax information that is part of a public record is no longer confidential and, thus, loses its §6103 protection. In contrast to this approach, the Fourth and Tenth Circuits look at the literal language of §6103. Because §6103 has no public records exception to its nondisclosure norm, these circuits conclude that tax information in a public record is still protected by §6103 and any subsequent disclosures of that information violate §6103. Not to be outdone, the Seventh and Fifth

Circuits have also considered the issue. These circuits focus on the source of the information disclosed. If the disclosure is taken directly from a public record, the disclosure does not contain tax information as statutorily defined and §6103 is not violated. However, if the disclosure comes directly from tax information, then §6103 is violated regardless of whether the disclosure is also part of a public record.

The resolution of this issue has far-reaching implications if one considers the answer's potential effect on taxpayer compliance. If courts create judicial exceptions to §6103, taxpayers may not comply with tax laws because their tax information will not be protected from governmental abuse. On the other hand, if the IRS is prevented from publicizing any tax information taken from any source, it may be unable to deter non-compliance. The legislative history of §6103 indicates that Congress was aware of these concerns and sought to balance them in §6103 in order to maximize taxpayer compliance. However, both §6103 and its legislative history are silent as to whether tax information that is part of a public record loses its §6103 protection. Thus, a uniform interpretation of §6103 is needed not simply for uniformity's sake, but for the effect on taxpayer compliance.

This note explores each circuit's approach to the public records problem and its possible effect on taxpayer compliance. Part I provides the history of §6103 with an emphasis on the legislative purpose behind the 1976 amendments to §6103. Part II outlines the split in the circuits according to the three approaches the circuits have taken: the confidentiality approach, the disclosure approach, and the source approach. Because the Fifth Circuit's recent decision is the most comprehensive analysis of the public record disclosure dilemma to date, this note discusses its opinion in detail. In Part III, the note critiques each approach in light of the legislative and political history behind §6103. It concludes that the "source" approach of the Seventh and Fifth Circuits is the best approach because it effectuates the purpose behind §6103 without imposing a judicially created exception on §6103.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES).

MR. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas for yielding.

Madam Speaker, what a shameful way for the majority to end their reckless tenure in House leadership.

Today, we are debating and voting on rushed bills that will cost Americans trillions of dollars, expand the Federal government, and eviscerate personal privacy.

The timing of this atrocious bill is an assault on the institution and further undermines the public trust in the United States House of Representatives and Federal agencies.

Let us be clear: This bill has one purpose, to help the majority party justify their prejudiced release of personal and private data of the former President, his wife, and his 16-year-old son.

The supporters of this bill claim that releasing personal tax returns is needed to prove the Presidential mandatory audit process works. It does not.

Congress should oversee the Presidential mandatory audit process to ensure it does work correctly; but this invasion of privacy does not do that.

Another point, the Presidential mandatory audit process is completely separate from the voluntary release of tax returns done by seven of the last nine Presidents.

Democrats have supercharged the IRS weapon to not only go after political enemies, but their spouses and minor children, too. Minor children aren't even exempt from the Democrats' desire to take down their opponents.

Regardless of one's political preferences or attitudes toward a former President, every American should be vehemently opposed to this un-American attack on privacy, and I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, the former Commissioner of the IRS has indicated in the last 24 hours that he had no idea as to how the actual audit of a President's forms played out. That is not from me; that is from the public record.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA) who has had a profound interest in this issue.

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, let me start off by expressing my gratitude for Chairman NEAL, for his seriousness, his sincerity, and his solemnity in his leadership in the Ways and Means Committee and in the way he conducted this request and release of the former President's tax returns and the writing of this legislation before us.

Because of him, throughout this odyssey, the members of the Ways and Means Committee always knew and felt the gravity, the implications of what it meant to release an individual's tax returns.

In fact, prior to this weekend, which was prior to my review of the former President's tax returns, I admit, I had no intent on voting to release them. However, that changed. That changed once we were able to obtain the returns, based on a valid legislative purpose and confirmed by the Supreme Court, go through the returns, and see the complete failure of the IRS when it comes to their Presidential audit program, a program that is absolutely necessary to ensure that the world's most important public servant is abiding by the law, paying his or her taxes like you and me, and free from any conflicts of interest.

But clearly, the IRS doesn't appreciate, nor does it prioritize the importance of this program, especially during the last administration because, as applied to the former President, not one audit was completed, despite what the President said to the American public.

That is why I support this legislation, so that any President's personal and business tax returns are audited and made public, and we are aware of those returns that are audited.

I am proud to say that under the leadership and seriousness of Chairman NEAL, now Congress needs to do its job and pass H.R. 9640.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 20 seconds to note that every year of President Trump's tax returns are under audit.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article explaining the purpose of the taxpayer privacy law the Democrats have dismantled this week, exposing all Americans to political attack via tax information.

[From the Lawfare, Dec. 2, 2022]

HOUSE DEMOCRATS CAN RELEASE TRUMP'S TAX RETURNS. BUT SHOULD THEY?

(By Daniel J. Hemel)

Now that a House committee has obtained access to six years of former President Trump's tax returns, congressional Democrats face an easy question and a harder one.

The easy question is whether, as a matter of law, the House Ways and Means Committee—which gained access to the former president's tax filings after the Supreme Court dismissed Trump's last-ditch bid to block the Internal Revenue Service from handing over the documents—can make Trump's returns public before Republicans take control of the chamber on Jan. 3. The answer to that question is straightforwardly yes.

The harder question is whether, as a normative matter, the committee ought to make Trump's returns public in the waning weeks of the Democratic majority.

On the one hand, Trump's tax filings should have seen the light of day long ago. Trump should have released his returns voluntarily—as every elected president since Richard Nixon has. The Trump administration should have allowed the IRS to hand the president's tax returns over to the House Ways and Means Committee when that panel's chair, Rep. Richard Neal (D-Mass.), requested those documents in April 2019. And the federal judiciary shouldn't have allowed Trump to stall the release of his returns for three and a half years through litigation.

On the other hand, the Ways and Means Committee has maintained throughout the litigation over Trump's tax returns—which culminated with last week's Supreme Court decision—that it is seeking the documents as part of its plan to review the IRS's presidential audit program. (The presidential audit program is the procedure—mentioned in an IRS manual but not codified in any statute or regulation—by which the IRS examines individual tax returns filed by the president and vice president each year.) Any review of the presidential audit program that starts now and ends when the GOP takes control of the House in January would be slapdash and superficial. If Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee rushed to release Trump's returns in the lameduck session—without conducting the comprehensive review of the presidential audit program that they promised—it would look like their stated motive for seeking the documents was indeed, as Trump has alleged, pretextual.

Fortunately, the Senate Finance Committee—which will remain under Democratic leadership in the next Congress—has both the resources and the apparent inclination to conduct the comprehensive review of the presidential audit program that House Democrats initially set out to undertake. So even if the House Ways and Means Committee doesn't release Trump's tax returns this month, the likely consequence is not that Trump's returns will remain under wraps forever. The Senate Finance Committee will be able to obtain the returns itself, and that committee then can release return information that is relevant to its review of the presidential audit program.

Full disclosure: I've been advocating for the release of President Trump's tax information since April 2017, when I suggested in a Washington Post op-ed and a Yale Law Journal Forum article that New York could enact a law requiring the release of Trump's state tax filings. I've advised state lawmakers in New York on strategies to make Trump's tax returns public. I've criticized House Ways and Means Chairman Neal for acting too slowly to obtain Trump's returns. So I'm no apologist for Trump's tax secrecy.

Still, it's important that Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee remain true to their word. Chairman Neal said his committee needed Trump's tax returns to evaluate the extent to which the IRS audits and enforces federal tax laws against the president. To turn around now and release Trump's returns—outside the context of a thorough evaluation of the IRS's presidential audit program—would make the stated rationale look much like a head fake. That would seem especially gratuitous given that the Senate Finance Committee stands ready, willing, and able to carry out its own review of the presidential audit program.

#### THE EASY QUESTION: CAN HOUSE DEMOCRATS MAKE TRUMP'S TAX RETURNS PUBLIC?

The law is clear that the House Ways and Means Committee can now make Trump's tax returns public if a majority of the committee members vote to do so.

The relevant statute, Section 6103(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, instructs the IRS to release otherwise-confidential tax returns or return information to three congressional tax committees—the Senate Finance Committee, the House Ways and Means Committee, and the Joint Committee on Taxation—upon written request from the chair of any of those panels. The statute also instructs the IRS to release returns or return information to other congressional committees under a narrower set of circumstances.

The key language regarding the receiving committee's confidentiality obligations lies in Section 6103(f)(4). That paragraph says that any return or return information obtained by the Senate Finance Committee, House Ways and Means Committee, or Joint Committee on Taxation "may be submitted by the committee to the Senate or the House of Representatives, or to both." It goes on to say that any return or return information obtained by another committee "may be submitted by the committee to the Senate or the House of Representatives, or to both, except that any return or return information which can be associated with, or otherwise identify, directly or indirectly, a particular taxpayer, shall be furnished to the Senate or the House of Representatives only when sitting in closed executive session unless such taxpayer otherwise consents in writing to such disclosure" (emphasis added).

Some textualist judges and justices are fond of the Latin phrase "*expressio unius est exclusio alterius*": the expression of one thing is the exclusion of the other. But one doesn't need to be a textualist—or a classicist—to recognize the importance of the contrast between the two submission provisions. Absent the taxpayer's consent, other committees can submit returns to the full Senate or House "only when sitting in closed executive session." The Senate Finance Committee, House Ways and Means Committee, and Joint Committee on Taxation can submit returns to the full Senate or House without condition.

Judge Trevor McFadden of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia reached the same conclusion in his December 2021 decision rejecting Trump's bid to block the IRS from releasing his returns. "It might not be right or wise to publish the returns,"

McFadden wrote, but the House Ways and Means Committee has the "right to do so." And if the House Ways and Means Committee exercises that right with respect to Trump's returns, its action wouldn't be unprecedented: In 2014, the House Ways and Means Committee published return information regarding 51 taxpayers as part of its investigation into allegations that the IRS had discriminated against conservative nonprofit organizations seeking tax exempt status.

In the definitive scholarly treatment of Section 6103(f), longtime University of Virginia law professor George Yin, who served as chief of staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation from 2003 to 2005, concludes that the choice to allow the three tax committees to publish private tax information was a "conscious decision" by Congress. Prior to 1976, Yin explains, the president—along with the three congressional tax committees—had statutory authority to make return information public. A 1976 amendment eliminated the president's authority to publicize return information but preserved the power of the three tax committees. "Congress no doubt felt compelled in 1976 to preserve some outlet for Congressional disclosures to the public," Yin writes, and it "was natural to give this authority to the tax committees."

On top of all this, the Speech and Debate Clause immunizes lawmakers from liability for statements they make in committee and on the House or Senate floor. So even if it weren't for Section 6103(f)(4), a Ways and Means Committee member could—without legal consequence—read Trump's tax returns aloud, line by line, with the C-SPAN cameras rolling. But House Democrats don't need to rely on constitutional super-immunity here: The relevant statutory provisions clearly empower the Ways and Means Committee to enter Trump's tax returns into the public domain.

#### THE HARD QUESTION: SHOULD HOUSE DEMOCRATS MAKE TRUMP'S TAX RETURNS PUBLIC?

Before delving into the normative question of whether the House Ways and Means Committee ought to publish Trump's tax returns, let's clear three points out of the way.

First, presidents ought to release their tax returns. Disclosure of presidential tax returns helps to dispel the pernicious notion that taxpaying is only for the "little people." Disclosure also helps voters and lawmakers evaluate presidential conflicts of interest (for example, by revealing whether presidents would benefit personally from their administrations' tax proposals). Finally, disclosure serves as a check on improper presidential influence over the IRS. By virtue of their position at the apex of the executive branch, presidents are the nation's tax enforcers-in-chief, but they are also taxpayers against whom the federal tax laws may be enforced. Disclosure helps to reduce the risk that presidents will exploit their dual roles to their own pecuniary advantage.

Second, the Trump administration should have allowed the IRS to release Trump's tax returns to the House Ways and Means Committee when Chairman Neal requested those returns in April 2019. Section 6103(f)'s instructions are clear: "Upon written request from the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means" or the chair of the other congressional tax panels, the treasury secretary (or the IRS commissioner as the secretary's delegate) "shall furnish such committee with any return or return information specified in such request" (emphasis added). The statute makes no exception for cases in which disclosure might embarrass the president. And while case law suggests that the executive branch may reject an information request from Congress if the request does not further a "legitimate task of

Congress," Neal's April 2019 request manifestly stated a legitimate basis: so that his committee could conduct oversight of the IRS's presidential audit program and, if needed, consider legislative reforms related to presidential audits.

Third, the litigation over Neal's April 2019 request shouldn't have dragged on for as long as it did. It was nearly three and a half years ago—in July 2019—when the House Ways and Means Committee first asked a D.C. federal district court to order the IRS to hand over Trump's returns. The lengthy delay in resolving that litigation meant that Trump could effectively evade congressional oversight of the presidential audit program for the duration of his term. Fault for the delay lies at the feet of multiple people and Neal himself bears some culpability for waiting until April 2019 to submit his request and until July 2019 to file his lawsuit rather than seeking the returns immediately after Democrats took control of the House in January of that year. However one allocates blame, though, it shouldn't take three and a half years for the federal courts to confirm that the word "shall" in Section 6103(f) really means "shall."

But here we are in December 2022, and over the course of the three-and-a-half-year fight over Trump's returns, Neal and other members of the House Ways and Means Committee made several statements that constrain their options now. In the initial April 2019 letter requesting Trump's returns, Neal said his committee needed the documents "to determine the scope" of the IRS's audit of the president "and whether it includes a review of underlying business activities required to be reported on the individual income tax return." As recently as last month, the Ways and Means Committee told the Supreme Court that its document request "is well-tailored to illuminating how the IRS conducted any audits of Mr. Trump while he was President and whether reforms are needed to enhance the IRS's ability to audit Presidents in the future." Throughout the litigation, Neal and the House Ways and Means Committee adamantly denied that "the request is driven by exposure solely for the sake of exposure" (as Trump had argued). In a June 2021 letter to Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen and IRS Commissioner Charles Rettig, Neal put it succinctly: "There have been claims"—including from Trump himself—"that the true and sole purpose of the Committee's inquiry here is to expose President Trump's tax returns. These claims are wrong."

Plainly, the House Ways and Means Committee is not going to be able to carry out a thorough evaluation of the IRS's presidential audit program in the four and a half weeks between now and the GOP takeover. The committee's document request is extensive: It has asked for returns filed by Trump and seven of his business entities from tax years 2015 through 2020, a status report for each audit, and administrative files such as examiner workpapers associated with each of the Trump returns. With competing demands for the attention of committee members and staffers (including a Dec. 16 deadline to avert a government shutdown), reviewing those documents may consume the better part of the next four and a half weeks. But even after the committee reviews all those documents, it will still need more information before it can complete the comprehensive assessment of the presidential audit program that it has promised.

For example, the committee will need to know how the IRS's handling of items on Trump's tax returns compares to the service's treatment of similar items on returns filed by other high-net-worth business owners who weren't president of the United

States. If the IRS allowed Trump to claim an inflated charitable contribution deduction for a conservation easement at his golf course in Westchester County, New York, is that because examiners gave special treatment to Trump, or is it because the service generally lacks the resources to challenge conservation easement appraisals? The committee also will likely need to hear testimony from IRS examiners involved in the presidential audit program. Did they personally experience improper political influence? And the committee will need to compare the audits of Trump's returns to audits of other presidents and vice presidents. For example, when Joe Biden became president, did the IRS go back and review Biden's aggressive use of a self-employment tax loophole to save hundreds of thousands of dollars on his and his spouse Jill's 2017 and 2018 returns? While Biden—unlike Trump—released his returns voluntarily, we don't know what happened to those filings after they entered the IRS audit vortex.

To be sure, the House Ways and Means Committee could begin its review of the presidential audit program now and then release everything it has when the clock strikes noon on Jan. 3, like a test-taking student who drops her pencil mid-sentence when the proctor says "time's up." Trump's tax returns and additional information collected by the committee would then enter the public domain, allowing journalists and others to probe further. If Neal and the House Ways and Means Committee had said all along that their purpose was to vindicate the principle of presidential tax transparency using the powers at their disposal under Section 6103(f), perhaps that course of action would be justified. Indeed, releasing Trump's tax returns for the sake of releasing Trump's tax returns might not be such a bad thing—given all the arguments for presidential tax transparency outlined above.

Yet Neal and the House Ways and Means Committee insisted all along that their motive was not exposure for the sake of exposure. That was a strategically wise thing to say for litigation purposes, but the statement circumscribes what they can (or, at least, should) do next. Neal and the House Ways and Means Committee would undermine their own credibility—and could be seen as hoodwinking the courts and the public—if they proceeded to release the returns outside the context of a comprehensive review of the presidential audit program.

CAN THE SENATE TAKE OVER?

Enter stage left: the Senate Finance Committee. While the Republicans who take control of the House Ways and Means Committee in January are exceedingly unlikely to continue the Democrats' inquiry, the Senate Finance Committee under the leadership of Chairman Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) is quite capable of conducting the comprehensive review of the presidential audit program that House Democrats won't be able to complete. Wyden will have to send his own written request to the IRS for Trump's returns, but this shouldn't be much more than a formality: Wyden could send the request this morning, and the IRS could send the documents back this afternoon. There is no requirement that Wyden or the IRS even inform Trump of the request before the IRS fulfills it. By the time Trump could file a lawsuit to stop the IRS from complying, Wyden already would have the documents in hand. In any event, a lawsuit by Trump to stop the IRS from fulfilling Wyden's request would be frivolous given the D.C. Circuit's decision resolving the issue in the House litigation—and almost certainly would be dismissed much more quickly than Trump's earlier bid to block the House.

Section 6103(f)(4) also allows Neal, as chair of the House Ways and Means Committee, to appoint agents to examine the returns that he has obtained through his request. In theory, Neal could appoint Senate Finance Committee staffers—or Chairman Wyden himself—as the House committee's agents. But Neal's GOP successor as House Ways and Means chair could revoke that appointment, ending the Senate's inquiry in midstream. Thus, the better course of action is clearly for Wyden to issue his own written request for the returns on the Senate Finance Committee's behalf.

In sum, even as the window closes for the House Ways and Means Committee to conduct a comprehensive review of the presidential audit program, Congress still can comb through Trump's tax returns and determine whether the IRS fairly and fully audited the former president. It would be in a different chamber of Congress—the Senate, not the House—but Trump would nonetheless be subject to legislative branch scrutiny.

Hopefully, House Democrats will recognize that deferring to their Senate colleagues is preferable to reneging on their own word and publishing Trump's returns outside the context of the presidential audit program review that they promised. If, instead, House Democrats release the returns now, Trump and his supporters will charge Democrats with duplicity for saying one thing in litigation and doing another thing afterward—and the charge won't be entirely baseless. That would, perversely, allow Trump to transform the matter of his tax returns from a political vulnerability for him to a potential liability for Democrats. And beyond questions of political strategy, promise-keeping is—of course—an important value in itself.

So yes, presidents should release their tax returns, but that doesn't release House Democrats from the avowals about their motives that they have made since 2019. In their last weeks in the majority, House Democrats have another opportunity to demonstrate why they deserve the nation's trust. They should seize it—even if that means those of us who have been waiting for years to know what's buried in Trump's tax returns might have to wait a little longer.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1015

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), who has been a leader on this issue and gave one of the most moving addresses as the caucus ensued.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman, Mr. NEAL, for yielding time and for leading this important legislation. I also thank him for the opportunity to serve on this important committee.

I also thank the ranking member for always showing respect in our deliberations. All the best to you in your future deliberations.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 9640, the Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act of 2022.

As the chair has said, since 1977, the IRS adopted a policy of conducting mandatory audits on the President while they are in office as a check on their power. Disturbingly, our committee found that the IRS had all but given up and ceased this program under the previous administration.

As our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have chipped away at the funding for the IRS, their talent pool has shrunk. They have been unable to retain the kind of tax and financial experts that are actually needed to review the complex tax returns of some of the wealthiest.

Meanwhile, those on the lower income spectrum, especially those with children who claim the earned income tax credit, are more likely to be audited. In fact, in reports from our committee, five times more likely to be audited are those individuals on the low-income spectrum than the most wealthy.

The evidence is clear: Congress must step in. This is why this legislation must be passed.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "aye" on this measure and to put the confidence of the American people in our tax system once again.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an August 2, 2022, blog post from the Committee on Ways and Means titled: "New Schumer-Manchin Bill Will Supercharge Long History of IRS Abuses."

NEW SCHUMER-MANCHIN BILL WILL SUPERCHARGE LONG HISTORY OF IRS ABUSES, AUGUST 2, 2022.

Despite a long history of IRS abuses, Democrats have revived their proposal to send 87,000 new IRS agents after you and your family-owned business on the belief that everyone is a tax cheat. The IRS has already been targeting lower and middle income earners, yet Democrats want to hire new IRS agents to audit individuals and small businesses. They've also promised to revive their invasive bank surveillance scheme.

DEMOCRATS WANT TO INCREASE AUDITS FOR ALL INDIVIDUALS BY MORE THAN 1.2 MILLION PER YEAR:

A Senate Finance Committee analysis shows the \$45.6 billion for "enforcement" would "predominantly hit taxpayers who have low (or very low) Adjusted Gross Income. Nothing in the proposal would change that fact."

Nearly half of the audits would hit Americans making \$75,000 per year or less.

Low-income taxpayers making up to \$25,000 per year would see more audits too.

Despite a clear need for greater taxpayer customer service amidst a historic tax return backlog, only \$3.2 billion of Democrats' \$80 billion is earmarked for that purpose.

Supercharging the IRS will lay the groundwork for the monitoring the Biden Administration has pledged to impose. Top Biden officials have made clear they have not given up on implementing IRS bank surveillance.

OVERLY BROAD IRS TARGETING SPANNING DECADES HAS CLAIMED MANY VICTIMS, AND DEMOCRATS ARE TRYING TO REVIVE IT.

Former IRS official Lois Lerner apologized in 2013 that Tea Party groups and other groups had been targeted for audits of their applications for tax-exemption, which effectively delayed that status until they could no longer take effective part in the 2012 election. The Treasury Inspector General found that "Inappropriate Criteria Were Used to Identify Tax-Exempt Applications for Review back in 2013.

In 1998, the Washington Post reported that "An Oklahoma tax-return preparer, a Texas

oilman and a Virginia restaurateur told lawmakers how raiding parties of armed agents from the IRS Criminal Investigation Division barged into their homes or offices, frightened their employees and families—and ultimately came up empty-handed.”

“Two of the men said they later found that former employees had precipitated the raids, and that the IRS had done little or no checking on their informants’ credibility.”

The third witness said he never could determine why he was targeted.”

In 1997, CNN reported testimony from an expert that the IRS was “the best secret-keeping agency in our government today: ‘I discovered that the IRS does keep lists of American citizens for no reason other than that their political activities might have offended someone at the IRS; about how the IRS believes that anyone who offers even legitimate criticism of the tax collector is a tax protester; about how the IRS shreds its paper trail, which means that there is no history, no evidence and, ultimately, no accountability.’”

Robert Schriberman, a tax professor at the University of Southern California and author of eight books critical of IRS practices and procedures, decried the agency’s ability to ignore citizens’ due-process protections. “The IRS can take a taxpayer’s home by just the signature of the district director alone,” he said.

These abuses led to numerous attempts at overhauling the agency, and the latest still has not yet been implemented.

#### IRS AGENTS HAVE WRONGLY SEIZED MILLIONS FROM SMALL BUSINESSES WHEN GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY

In an apparent show of strength, past IRS actions led to the seizure of more than \$43 million from bank accounts of hundreds of small businesses; the results of those actions in a recent case led to local wedding dress shop being permanently shut down.

Only after intense pressure from Congress did the IRS return the money that had been taken to some of the businesses, including a Maryland dairy farmer.

#### IRS POLITICAL LEAKS HAVE BEEN A PROBLEM WHENEVER DEMOCRATS HAVE BEEN IN THE WHITE HOUSE

The last time President Biden was in the White House in 2011, Democrats pushed for billions more in enforcement without providing clear, independent analysis supporting the funding, relying on information provided by activist groups aligned with their political objectives, and the IRS, which stood to gain funding.

Prior to the 2021 leak, ProPublica previously received (and published) leaked taxpayer information from the IRS in 2012 that just so happened to include critics of the Democrat administration.

#### POLITICAL TARGETING BY IRS THREATENS RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND CRITICS ALIKE

The IRS initially denied a Christian organization tax-exempt status because its emphasis on certain “Bible teachings are typically affiliated with the [Republican] Party and candidates.”

This is particularly concerning given the agency’s prior history of targeting tax exempt groups for additional scrutiny based on their perceived political affiliation.

Recently, Democrats in Congress asked the IRS to increase scrutiny of groups seeking church status.

#### IRS MISMANAGEMENT IS WELL DOCUMENTED

An audit of the IRS itself, conducted from FYs 2010–2012 and published in 2013 found “inappropriate use of taxpayer funds being spent on conferences and reviews selected conferences to determine whether the conferences were properly approved, and the expenditures were appropriated.”

Another audit in 2019 found that the IRS wasted millions of dollars on software licenses it purchased but never used due to mismanagement of IT contracts and systems updates.

Despite the Biden Administration’s claim that more money will increase IRS audits and increase revenue from wealthy individuals and corporations, the Inspector General actually found that after spending \$22 million and 200 hours auditing large businesses, the IRS was unsuccessful in bringing in money to the Treasury from those audits nearly 50 percent of the time.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), who has energetically spoken about this issue in the past and will, I am sure, in the future.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. I rise today because I believe we have a duty, a responsibility, and an obligation to protect the great and noble American ideals that are the foundation of this country.

We have a duty to protect what John Adams, the second President, brought to our attention, that we are a country of laws, not men, and what Teddy Roosevelt, the 26th President, brought to our attention, that no one is above the law.

The President has awesome authority. The IRS is under the auspices of the executive branch. We must put in place laws to assure us that there are no conflicts of interest being perpetrated by a President who has control of the agency that is supposed to audit his taxes.

We have a duty, a responsibility, and an obligation. I thank Mr. NEAL for living up to the duty, the responsibility, and the obligation.

I respect my friend on the other side from Texas. We disagree. I wish him the best. But we have to go on, and the country needs this legislation. I encourage my colleagues to support it.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a 2017 House report where the chairman said: “Committee Democrats remain steadfast in our pursuit to have [President Trump’s] individual tax returns disclosed to the public,” which can be found at: <https://www.congress.gov/congressional-report/115th-congress/house-report/73/1>

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), who has been outspoken on this issue, as well.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, it is good in this season to be surrounded by truth.

Let me rise to support H.R. 9640, the Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act of 2022, because this is a necessity.

When the Committee on Ways and Means investigated the IRS’ execution of its mandate to audit the taxes of a sitting President, they found that, during the Trump administration, the IRS has been in serious dereliction of its duty to audit the taxes of Donald

Trump when he had been President. In fact, we have found and believe that at one time he paid zero.

I don’t want to necessarily focus on Donald Trump, but he happens to be at the core issue of the fact of: Are we an equal society? The Committee on Ways and Means has emphasized that we are.

It leads us to the obvious questions of: Why? Did the IRS simply forget to do it? Did someone misplace his tax returns? Did the auditor of Presidential tax returns retire?

I think this legislation is imperative because it must be a general perspective that transparency is for everyone.

Let me be very clear: There are hard-working members of the IRS, hard-working members of that team.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, we know and see them all the time.

Madam Speaker, in addition to the dereliction regarding the audit of Donald Trump, we have heard that if you are a schoolteacher, you are audited.

I want to say to the IRS Commissioner: You are derelict in your duties. You are derelict in your sensitivity to constituents, to calls from Members, and you are derelict in your duty as to what you are supposed to do as related to the President of the United States, not only because he was President but because he was an individual who continued to ignore the laws of the land.

I said today was a day of truth in this holiday season. This legislation will bring truth and respect. Let’s see those tax returns, and let the IRS do its job on behalf of the American people.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 9640, the Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act of 2022.

This legislation arose by necessity. When the Ways and Means Committee investigated the IRS’s execution of its mandate to audit the taxes of a sitting president, it found that, during the Trump administration, the IRS had been in serious dereliction of its duty to audit the taxes of Donald Trump when he had been president.

This was especially troubling because, based on publicly known and commonly held information, Donald Trump’s activities and investments presented a wide range of questionable and potentially problematic tax issues, to a far greater degree than any previous president.

Donald Trump’s taxes are the prototypical example of why the policy was established in the 1970s that required the IRS to audit the taxes of a sitting president.

And yet, as the Ways and Means Committee found, it did not happen, either never being initiated or never being completed.

It leads us to the obvious question: Why?

Did the IRS simply forget to do it?

Did someone misplace his tax returns?

Did the auditor of presidential tax returns retire?

While we don’t know the exact answer, the IRS’s failure to conduct its statutorily mandated audit of the president’s taxes raises the possibility of a nefarious reason for the failure.

Given the well-documented, extensive, and repeated malfeasance that was endemic to the presidency of Donald Trump—including all of the evidence presented during his two impeachment trials and his attempt to obstruct the effectuation of the 2020 election and subvert the Constitution, as exposed by the January 6th Select Committee—it is obvious that Trump had little or no interest in personally adhering to the law.

Because of that, Congress would be naive to believe that the IRS's failure to audit Trump's taxes was merely an administrative error.

Whether the failure was due to a specific instruction that was transmitted directly to the IRS leadership, or an implied directive that was recognized, or possibly some other means of observing or conveying Trump's wishes, it would be foolish to ignore the possibility that a president who flouted the law with impunity on so many occasions had instead, in total contrast, insisted on strict adherence to the law in connection to the audit of his personal taxes, and that his views played no part in the failure of the IRS to audit his taxes.

This obvious observation is accentuated by Trump's public statements displaying his antipathy to paying his fair share of federal taxes. Perhaps most resoundingly, during a 2016 debate, he said that, by paying nothing in federal taxes over a series of years, "That makes me smart."

All of this pertinent background underscores the obvious basis for the legislation that we are now considering: Congress must ensure that the failure by the IRS to audit a sitting president's taxes Never Happens Again.

This bill codifies the requirement that the IRS conduct and complete an audit of the sitting president's taxes each year, and publicly disclose certain information about its findings.

The bill also requires the IRS to audit any additional filing by a former president that relates to a year in which he or she had been in office.

Since it is the responsibility of Congress to ensure that the tax code is administered fairly for every American, it is especially important that Congress apply that to the most powerful American at any given time: the president of the United States.

Fairness requires even-handed application of the law to everyone, including those with the most influence over our governmental institutions.

Failure to adhere to this precept would subordinate public confidence in our democracy the whims of the person who presides over the entire executive branch of our government.

Failure to abide by fairness in the enforcement of our tax code would negate fairness as a fundamental American principle.

Failure to apply the tax code to the president in an even-handed manner, just like it applies to other Americans, would assert acquiescence of justice and the rule of law to Machiavellian, autocratic, narcissistic personal interests and personal power.

That may be how things work in countries run by monarchs, but that's not how the United States works.

In fact, it is antithetical every stroke of the quill that composed our Constitution.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this legislation because it is necessary and appropriate, and it effectuates bedrock American principles.

I urge all my colleagues to vote YES on this bill to empower the IRS to do its job—free of fear or favor—and remind every future president that he or she is subordinate to the Constitution and the rule of law, just like every other person in our country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to a perceived viewing audience.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would note that, every year, President Trump's tax returns were under audit and that the tradition of making Presidential tax returns public is just that, a tradition, not a law, and unrelated to the Presidential audit program.

I would also note that while I have loved serving with my colleagues from Houston, I would note that they were among the very first Members of Congress to introduce impeachment resolutions against this President in the very first year of his Presidency, revealing that this is political targeting and nothing else.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Before I finish my time here, I do thank KEVIN BRADY. We had an excellent relationship at the committee. I can speak for all the Democrats on the committee that they had high regard for KEVIN BRADY when he was in the majority and when he was in the minority for the way he allowed the minority, us at the time, to use the time that was allocated to us. I never thought during that time that Mr. BRADY did anything that was mean or malicious.

In addition, I think what is important to point out here, as he did in his comments, is that we did big things during that time. When you stop and consider the CARES Act, when you consider what we did in the health space, retirement and savings, what we were able to do with USMCA, all of that was done in a bipartisan manner. I think part of it is a reflection of his personality, which fundamentally lacks malice.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an October 2018 article, 4 years ago, from the San Francisco Chronicle, where the Honorable NANCY PELOSI said to expect Democrats to immediately try to force President Trump to release his tax returns if they take back the House in November, exposing the true purpose of this effort.

[From the Bloomberg Government, Oct. 11, 2018]

SF CHRONICLE: PELOSI: TRUMP'S TAX RETURNS ARE FAIR GAME IF DEMOCRATS WIN HOUSE

(By John Wildermuth)

Expect Democrats to immediately try to force President Trump to release his tax re-

turns if they take back the House in November, Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi said Wednesday.

Demanding the president's tax returns "is one of the first things we'd do—that's the easiest thing in the world. That's nothing," Pelosi told The Chronicle's editorial board in an hour-long interview.

Although a 1924 provision of the Internal Revenue Code gives certain congressional committees the right to request—and release—the tax records of even the president, it's unlikely Trump would surrender those documents without an all-out legal battle. He has refused to release his returns since he announced he was running for president, arguing first that he was being audited and later that voters don't care.

The GOP-led Congress has joined in keeping those records private, regularly voting down Democratic efforts to make Trump turn them over.

Forcing Trump to release his returns would not necessarily make them public, but would allow a Democratic-run congressional committee to decide whether there is information in those returns that needs to be investigated.

Whether that happens hinges on Democrats winning the House or the Senate. With the Nov. 6 election less than four weeks away, Pelosi sounded confident about both the House Democrats' chances and her own political future.

"I believe we would win if the election was today," she said. And although more than 50 Democratic candidates have said they wouldn't vote for Pelosi to lead the House, the San Francisco Democrat said, "I believe I will be speaker if we win."

Releasing the president's tax returns to a congressional committee would not be revenge for the way Trump and GOP leaders have treated the Democratic minority for the past two years, but a simple matter of oversight by Congress, "a co-equal body of government," Pelosi said.

"We have to have the truth," she said.

Payback isn't going to be part of a Democratic-led House, Pelosi promised, pushing back against what she called the "pound of flesh crowd" of Democrats eager to repay Republicans for every political slight and attack since Trump was elected.

"We will seek bipartisanship where we can," Pelosi said. "One of the reasons we should win is that we're not like them, and we're not going to be like them."

The Democratic leader also says she doesn't have much choice. No matter what happens on election day, Trump is still going to be president and she will have to work with him.

"We need to get a signature, which requires some bipartisanship, some common ground," Pelosi said, which she admitted wasn't always easy.

"I, probably more than most people do, respect the office he serves in, probably more than he does," she said. "But he is the president—we have to find our common ground. . . . We want to get results for the American people."

But that's going to mean discussions and compromise, not surrender, Pelosi said. Democrats "will never negotiate away our values," she said.

Pelosi is confident there are areas where Democrats can reach agreement with Trump and Republicans, as they did when Republican George W. Bush was president.

Despite disputes over the Iraq War and other issues, "we worked together, we disagree and we agreed, and that's the marketplace of ideas that we live in," she said.

Areas where there could be common ground include national infrastructure improvements, a plan for Dreamers, undocumented residents who arrived in this country



as minors, and ways to curb gun violence, Pelosi said.

There's also public support for efforts to allow the Department of Health and Human Services to negotiate for lower drug prices, she added.

Pelosi also weighed in on some local issues, saying she supported San Francisco's efforts to establish a safe injection site for drug users, something Gov. Jerry Brown vetoed last month. She also backed changes in federal marijuana laws, although she admitted, "I don't see this president signing any such thing."

But those concerns are far from the top of the Democrats' "to-do" list if they take back the House. "The first order of business is the economic security of America's working families—that is what people care about," Pelosi said.

For Pelosi, that concern connects directly with San Francisco's Proposition C, which would tax large companies to raise an estimated \$300 million a year for homeless programs.

Pelosi said she supports the measure because it's something the city needs to do. She acknowledged the opposition from her political ally Mayor London Breed, who has said that before the city pours millions of dollars more into homeless programs, "San Franciscans deserve accountability for the money they are already paying."

"I don't disagree with the mayor that there should be accountability and there should be a plan" about how to use the funds, Pelosi said. "I have great confidence in the mayor that she can handle it if Prop. C wins."

Efforts to deal with social problems like homelessness, hunger and housing insecurity require a new vision from Congress, she said.

"We have to think in a different way about it, and when we think big, we have to put our hands in the pockets where the money is," Pelosi said.

Homelessness "is not an issue, it's a value. It's an ethic that we have not properly addressed."

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, NANCY PELOSI is not alone. Democrat after Democrat on this committee and in this Congress made it clear years ago that they were targeting President Trump to try to force his tax returns to be made public, even though the law doesn't require it at all and, as was revealed in our committee hearing, it has nothing to do with the Presidential audits.

In fact, in our markup, again and again, we heard from Members who said we must force these private tax returns to be made public so we can see his dealings, so we can see his taxes, so we can criticize. Nothing to do with the Presidential audit process.

That is our concern today, that under the new standard that has been set, and the Supreme Court has affirmed, two individuals in Congress, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the chairman of Senate Finance Committee, will have nearly unlimited power, with almost any excuse, to obtain, to investigate, and to make public those very private tax returns.

We are not alone in our concerns. Other scholars have made the point that we have a voluntary tax system and that if Americans don't believe and can't trust that their tax returns won't

be kept private, if they have to worry that if they end up on the enemy's list in Congress, that they, too, can be a target. Under this new process and this new standard, the privacy protections of the last half a century are gone.

My worry, and I think the worry of every Republican here, and I hope some of our Democrat friends, as well, is that this will provide a dangerous new political weapon that invites political retribution where that cycle will continue and our politics will be worse, harsher, uglier, and more divisive because of this action.

Again, at the end of the day, whether a President makes their tax returns public or not, today it is not the law. While I would recommend it for all, the truth of the matter is, at the end of the day, this is political targeting. It can be applied not just to the President but to every American.

I am worried that it is not just public officials at risk. It is private citizens. It could be supporters. It could be business or labor leaders. It could be the Supreme Court that someone seeks to delegitimize. That is our concern here.

This is why we are fighting this fight as Republicans, to protect the privacy of every American, to make sure they are not targeted by partisans in Congress.

I will tell you, I am very worried that every chairman of those two committees will face incredible pressure to target Americans, political enemies, and opponents, and I don't think we should ever go down that road. Regrettably, we are, and that is why we are here.

I have respected Chairman NEAL for many years and treasure our working relationship and the accomplishments we have done. I will miss you, friend.

Before we conclude today, I want to say a special thank-you to several members of the Committee on Ways and Means Republican staff who have worked so hard on this issue for years: Sean Clerget, Derek Theurer, Caroline Jones, Molly Fromm, Brittany Havens, Paige Decker, J.P. Freire, and, of course, the remarkable staff director of the Committee on Ways and Means Republicans, Gary Andres. He has done a great job for this committee and this country.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

The constant theme that we have heard today from our Republican colleagues is that this is about targeting an individual. This is a chance to clarify the law that they suggest is currently in a convoluted stage, which means that there is, in their judgment, sufficient confusion about the law as to whether or not the process should play out.

What this legislation argues, I think, with great proficiency is the following, and that is that we should codify the system that we have discovered in re-

cent days is not only dysfunctional but is nonexistent.

Nine out of the last 10 Presidents of the United States have voluntarily released their tax forms. It dates to Richard Nixon in a letter to the then-chairman of this committee, Wilbur Mills.

Barack Obama and Joe Biden have both indicated they have been fully audited. What we are suggesting today is that this is an opportunity to clear up the question of how the mandatory audit that is highlighted in regulations at the IRS plays out.

By the way, when we say it is not in law, this institution here functions on the basis of rules as well as law. The rules in the IRS manual said that the audit ought to take place. We have discovered that not only did the audit not take place but it hasn't even been completed.

A reminder: This is not about a President. This is about the Presidency going forward.

□ 1030

This was not done with malicious intent. It was not done in a clandestine manner. It was this chance to say, okay, if there is a legitimate argument about how the mandatory audit system plays out, let's straighten it out this morning. Easily done and accomplished. Paying taxes is a core responsibility, a reflection of our faith in common citizenship.

Despite the idea that we talk about a voluntary system, treasure the idea that about 87 percent of the American people pay their taxes on time. That really speaks, I think, to the intent and sincerity that they feel about a functioning government. All of us are expected to fulfill that responsibility.

In exchange for voluntary compliance, we have to be assured that a fair and well-functioning system ensures that everyone else is cooperating, too. This shouldn't be the kind of country that allows those with power and privilege to be held above the law that applies to everyone else. That is not part of our national character. That is not our ethic as a people.

Here, no one, no matter how powerful, should be out of the reach of the tax system, least of all not in compliance with our tax laws.

The IRS failed its own policy to audit a President in an affront to our shared sense of justice and fairness. Everybody on this occasion acknowledges that, the audit did not take place. And no audit has been completed 3 years later.

The legislation before us, H.R. 9640, rectifies the situation. It offers great clarity.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, I was the first member who advocated for reviewing and releasing Donald Trump's tax returns. I've been on this quest for nearly 6 years.

I applaud Chairman NEAL for fighting until the very end. This was not about 1 man. The law was always on our side.

Our committee investigation makes crystal clear why Trump and his cronies obstructed our work. Trump's handpicked Treasury Secretary and IRS head were at best delinquent. At worst they were corrupt and criminal.

Trump paid a pittance in taxes for years. He overinflated losses to shirk his duty as an American citizen.

Trump's government failed to conduct a mandatory review of his tax records. They broke the law.

We provided the IRS with funds to prevent tax cheats from abusing our tax code. Now, we must ensure the IRS cannot meddle with the audit process and presidential returns are made public.

Americans must have faith that our tax system is fair. No one is above the law. It is time to act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1529, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Lasky, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 680. An act for the relief of Arpita Kurdekar, Girish Kurdekar, and Vandana Kurdekar.

H.R. 897. An act to take certain lands in California into trust for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1154. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Great Dismal Swamp National Heritage Area, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con Res. 82. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989".

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1541. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to ensure just and reasonable charges for telephone and advanced communications services in correctional and detention facilities.

S. 3405. An act to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue a rule pro-

viding that certain low power television stations may be accorded primary status as Class A television licenses, and for other purposes.

S. 4439. An act to take certain Federal land located in Siskiyou County, California, and Humboldt County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe, and for other purposes.

S. 4814. An act to establish a demonstration program for the active remediation of orbital debris and to require the development of uniform orbital debris standard practices in order to support a safe and sustainable orbital environment, and for other purposes.

#### NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1529, I call up the bill (S. 1942) to standardize the designation of National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1529, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1942

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Heritage Area Act".

#### SEC. 2. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle I of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

#### "DIVISION C—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

#### "CHAPTER 1201—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA SYSTEM

"Sec.

"120101. Definition of National Heritage Area.

"120102. Establishment of National Heritage Area System.

"120103. National Heritage Area studies and designation.

"120104. Evaluation.

#### "§ 120101. Definition of National Heritage Area

"In this chapter, the term 'National Heritage Area' means a component of the National Heritage Area System described in section 120102(b).

#### "§ 120102. Establishment of National Heritage Area System

"(a) IN GENERAL.—To recognize certain areas of the United States that tell nationally significant stories and to conserve, enhance, and interpret those nationally significant stories and the natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources of areas that illustrate significant aspects of the heritage of the United States, there is established a National Heritage Area System through the administration of which the Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to local coordinating entities to support the establishment, development, and continuity of the National Heritage Areas.

"(b) NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA SYSTEM COMPONENTS.—The National Heritage Area System shall be composed of—

"(1) each National Heritage Area, National Heritage Corridor, National Heritage Canalway, Cultural Heritage Corridor, National Heritage Route, and National Heritage Partnership designated by Congress be-

fore or on the date of enactment of this chapter; and

"(2) each National Heritage Area designated by Congress after the date of enactment of this chapter.

"(c) RELATIONSHIP TO THE SYSTEM.—

"(1) RELATIONSHIP TO SYSTEM UNITS.—The Secretary shall—

"(A) ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, participation and assistance by any administrator of the System unit that is located near or encompassed by a National Heritage Area in local initiatives for the National Heritage Area to conserve and interpret resources consistent with the applicable management plan for the National Heritage Area; and

"(B) work with local coordinating entities to promote public enjoyment of System units and System-related resources.

"(2) TREATMENT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—A National Heritage Area shall not be—

"(i) considered to be a System unit; or

"(ii) subject to the authorities applicable to System units.

"(B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this paragraph affects the administration of a System unit located within the boundaries of a National Heritage Area.

"(d) AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out this chapter, the Secretary may—

"(1) conduct or review, as applicable, feasibility studies in accordance with section 120103(a);

"(2) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of, and submit to Congress a report that includes recommendations regarding the role of the Service with respect to, each National Heritage Area, in accordance with section 120104;

"(3) enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies, States, Tribal governments, local governments, local coordinating entities, and other interested individuals and entities to achieve the purposes of the National Heritage Area System;

"(4) provide information, promote understanding, and encourage research regarding National Heritage Areas, in partnership with local coordinating entities; and

"(5) provide national oversight, analysis, coordination, technical and financial assistance, and support to ensure consistency and accountability of the National Heritage Area System.

#### "§ 120103. National Heritage Area studies and designation

"(a) STUDIES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary may carry out or review a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of each proposed National Heritage Area for designation as a National Heritage Area.

"(2) PREPARATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—A study under paragraph (1) may be carried out—

"(i) by the Secretary, in consultation with State and local historic preservation officers, State and local historical societies, State and local tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and governmental agencies; or

"(ii) by interested individuals or entities, if the Secretary certifies that the completed study meets the requirements of paragraph (3).

"(B) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 1 year after receiving a study carried out by interested individuals or entities under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Secretary shall review and certify whether the study meets the requirements of paragraph (3).

"(3) REQUIREMENTS.—A study under paragraph (1) shall include analysis, documentation, and determinations on whether the proposed National Heritage Area—

“(A) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that—

“(i) represent distinctive aspects of the heritage of the United States;

“(ii) are worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use; and

“(iii) would be best managed—

“(I) through partnerships among public and private entities; and

“(II) by linking diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

“(B) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the story of the United States;

“(C) provides outstanding opportunities—

“(i) to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features; and

“(ii) for recreation and education;

“(D) contains resources that—

“(i) are important to any identified themes of the proposed National Heritage Area; and

“(ii) retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

“(E) includes a diverse group of residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and State and local governments that—

“(i) are involved in the planning of the proposed National Heritage Area;

“(ii) have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants in the proposed National Heritage Area, including the Federal Government; and

“(iii) have demonstrated significant support for the designation of the proposed National Heritage Area;

“(F) has a potential management entity to work in partnership with the individuals and entities described in subparagraph (E) to develop the proposed National Heritage Area while encouraging State and local economic activity; and

“(G) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

“(4) REPORT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For each study carried out under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

“(i) any correspondence received by the Secretary demonstrating support for, or opposition to, the establishment of the National Heritage Area;

“(ii) the findings of the study; and

“(iii) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

“(B) TIMING.—

“(i) STUDIES CARRIED OUT BY THE SECRETARY.—With respect to a study carried out by the Secretary in accordance with paragraph (2)(A)(i), the Secretary shall submit a report under subparagraph (A) not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study.

“(ii) STUDIES CARRIED OUT BY OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES.—With respect to a study carried out by interested individuals or entities in accordance with paragraph (2)(A)(ii), the Secretary shall submit a report under subparagraph (A) not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary certifies under paragraph (2)(B) that the study meets the requirements of paragraph (3).

“(b) DESIGNATION.—An area shall be designated as a National Heritage Area only by an Act of Congress.

#### “§ 120104. Evaluation

“(a) IN GENERAL.—At reasonable and appropriate intervals, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary may—

“(1) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of a National Heritage Area in accordance with subsection (b); and

“(2) prepare and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Sen-

ate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that includes recommendations for the continued role of the Service with respect to each National Heritage Area in accordance with subsection (c).

“(b) COMPONENTS.—An evaluation under subsection (a)(1) shall—

“(1) assess the progress of the applicable local coordinating entity of a National Heritage Area with respect to—

“(A) accomplishing the purposes of the applicable National Heritage Area; and

“(B) achieving the goals and objectives of the management plan;

“(2) analyze Federal, State, local, Tribal government, and private investments in the National Heritage Area to determine the leverage and impact of the investments; and

“(3) review the management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the National Heritage Area for purposes of identifying the critical components for sustainability of the National Heritage Area.

“(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Each report under subsection (a)(2) shall include—

“(1) if the report contains a recommendation of the Secretary that Federal funding for the applicable National Heritage Area should be continued, an analysis of—

“(A) any means by which that Federal funding may be reduced or eliminated over time; and

“(B) the appropriate time period necessary to achieve the recommended reduction or elimination of Federal funding; or

“(2) if the report contains a recommendation of the Secretary that Federal funding for the applicable National Heritage Area should be eliminated, a description of potential impacts on conservation, interpretation, and sustainability in the applicable National Heritage Area.”

(b) PRIVATE PROPERTY AND REGULATORY PROTECTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section (including an amendment made by this section)—

(A) abridges any right of a public or private property owner, including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within a National Heritage Area;

(B) requires any property owner to permit public access (including Federal, State, Tribal government, or local government access) to a property;

(C) modifies any provision of Federal, State, Tribal, or local law with respect to public access or use of private land;

(D)(i) alters any applicable land use regulation, land use plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal, State, or local agency or Tribal government; or

(ii) conveys to any local coordinating entity any land use or other regulatory authority;

(E) authorizes or implies the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights;

(F) diminishes the authority of a State to manage fish and wildlife, including through the regulation of fishing and hunting within a National Heritage Area in the State; or

(G) creates or affects any liability—

(i) under any other provision of law; or

(ii) of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on private property.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 8004(f) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1245) is amended by striking paragraphs (2) through (4) and inserting the following:

“(2) requires any property owner to permit public access (including Federal, State, Tribal government, or local government access) to a property;

“(3) modifies any provision of Federal, State, Tribal, or local law with respect to public access or use of private land;

“(4)(A) alters any applicable land use regulation, land use plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal, State, or local agency or Tribal government; or

“(B) conveys to any local coordinating entity any land use or other regulatory authority;”

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3052(a) of Public Law 113–291 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note) is amended by striking paragraph (2).

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for subtitle I of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

#### “DIVISION C—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS”

“1201. National Heritage Area System.....120101”.

#### SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDIES.

(a) KAENA POINT NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), in consultation with State of Hawaii and local historic preservation officers, State and local historical societies, State and local tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and governmental agencies and in accordance with section 120103(a) of title 54, United States Code, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating all or a portion of Honolulu County on the island of Oahu as a National Heritage Area, to be known as the “Kaena Point National Heritage Area”.

(b) GREAT DISMAL SWAMP NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with State and local organizations and governmental agencies, Tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, and other appropriate entities and in accordance with section 120103(a) of title 54, United States Code, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the areas described in paragraph (2) in the States of Virginia and North Carolina as a National Heritage Area, to be known as the “Great Dismal Swamp National Heritage Area”.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA.—The areas to be studied under paragraph (1) include—

(A) the cities of Chesapeake, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk in the State of Virginia;

(B) Isle of Wight County in the State of Virginia;

(C) Camden, Currituck, Gates, and Pasquotank Counties in the State of North Carolina; and

(D) any other area in the State of Virginia or North Carolina that—

(i) has heritage aspects that are similar to the heritage aspects of an area described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C); and

(ii) is adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, an area described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C).

(c) GUAM NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY.—The Secretary, in consultation with appropriate regional and local organizations or agencies, and in accordance with section 120103(a) of title 54, United States Code, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating sites in Guam as a National Heritage Area.

#### SEC. 4. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA DESIGNATIONS.

(a) DESIGNATIONS.—Section 6001(a) of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116–9; 133 Stat. 768) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) ALABAMA BLACK BELT NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Alabama Black Belt National Heritage Area in the State of Alabama, as depicted on the map entitled ‘Alabama Black Belt Proposed National Heritage Area’, numbered 258/177,272, and dated September 2021.

“(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Center for the Study of the Black Belt at the University of West Alabama shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

“(8) BRONZEVILLE-BLACK METROPOLIS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, ILLINOIS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Bronzeville-Black Metropolis National Heritage Area in the State of Illinois.

“(B) BOUNDARIES.—The National Heritage Area shall consist of the region in the city of Chicago, Illinois, bounded as follows:

“(i) 18th Street on the north to 22nd Street on the south, from Lake Michigan on the east to Wentworth Avenue on the west.

“(ii) 22nd Street on the north to 35th Street on the south, from Lake Michigan on the east to the Dan Ryan Expressway on the west.

“(iii) 35th Street on the north to 47th Street on the south, from Lake Michigan on the east to the B&O Railroad (Stewart Avenue) on the west.

“(iv) 47th Street on the north to 55th Street on the south, from Cottage Grove Avenue on the east to the Dan Ryan Expressway on the west.

“(v) 55th Street on the north to 67th Street on the south, from State Street on the west to Cottage Grove Avenue/ South Chicago Avenue on the east.

“(vi) 67th Street on the North to 71st Street on the South, from Cottage Grove Avenue/ South Chicago Avenue on the west to the Metra Railroad tracks on the east.

“(C) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Black Metropolis National Heritage Area Commission shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

“(9) DOWNEAST MAINE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Downeast Maine National Heritage Area in the State of Maine, consisting of Hancock and Washington Counties, Maine.

“(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Sunrise County Economic Council shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

“(10) NORTHERN NECK NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, VIRGINIA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Northern Neck National Heritage Area in the State of Virginia, as depicted on the map entitled ‘Northern Neck National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary’, numbered 671/177,224, and dated August 2021.

“(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Northern Neck Tourism Commission, a working committee of the Northern Neck Planning District Commission, shall serve as the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

“(11) ST. CROIX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established on the island of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, the St. Croix National Heritage Area, consisting of the entire island of St. Croix.

“(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Office shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

“(12) SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN OF THE REVOLUTION NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR, NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Corridor in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, as depicted on the map entitled ‘Southern Campaign of the Revolution Proposed National Heritage Corridor’, numbered 257/177,271, and dated September 2021.

“(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The University of South Carolina shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

“(13) SOUTHERN MARYLAND NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Southern Maryland National Heritage Area in the State of Maryland, as depicted on the map entitled ‘Southern Maryland National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary’, numbered 672/177,225B, and dated November 2021.

“(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).”

(b) MANAGEMENT PLANS.—For the purposes of section 6001(c) of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116-9; 133 Stat. 772), the local coordinating entity for each of the National Heritage Areas designated under the amendment made by subsection (a) shall submit to the Secretary for approval a proposed management plan for the applicable National Heritage Area not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—For the purposes of section 6001(g)(4) of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116-9; 133 Stat. 776), the authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under that section for each of the National Heritage Areas designated under the amendment made by subsection (a) shall terminate on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA AUTHORITIES.

(a) EXTENSIONS.—

(1) ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 126 of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1984 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 98-398; 98 Stat. 1456; 120 Stat. 1853), as amended by section 119(a) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(2) JOHN H. CHAFEE BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 10(a) of Public Law 99-647 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 100 Stat. 3630; 104 Stat. 1018; 128 Stat. 3804), as amended by section 119(b) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(3) DELAWARE AND LEHIGH NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 12 of the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1988 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 100-692; 102 Stat. 4558; 112 Stat. 3260; 123 Stat. 1293; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), as amended by section 119(c) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(4) THE LAST GREEN VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 106(b) of the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Act of 1994 (54

U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 103-449; 108 Stat. 4755; 113 Stat. 1728; 123 Stat. 1291; 128 Stat. 3802), as amended by section 119(d) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(5) NATIONAL COAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 107 of the National Coal Heritage Area Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4244; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), as amended by section 119(e)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(6) TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR HERITAGE AREA.—Section 208 of division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4248; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661; 133 Stat. 778), as amended by section 119(e)(9) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(7) AUGUSTA CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 310 of division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4252; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661; 133 Stat. 778), as amended by section 119(e)(7) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(8) RIVERS OF STEEL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 408 of the Steel Industry American Heritage Area Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4256; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), as amended by section 119(e)(2) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(9) ESSEX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 507 of division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4260; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), as amended by section 119(e)(3) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(10) SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 607 of the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4264; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661; 133 Stat. 778), as amended by section 119(e)(8) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(11) AMERICA’S AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP.—Section 707 of division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4267; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), as amended by section 119(e)(4) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(12) OHIO & ERIE NATIONAL HERITAGE CANALWAY.—Section 809 of the Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4275; 122 Stat. 826; 127 Stat. 420; 128

Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), as amended by section 119(e)(5) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(13) MAURICE D. HINCHEY HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 910 of division II of Public Law 104-333 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 110 Stat. 4281; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), as amended by section 119(e)(6) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(14) MOTORCITIES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 109 of the Automobile National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 105-355; 112 Stat. 3252; 128 Stat. 3802), as amended by section 119(f) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(15) LACKAWANNA VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 108 of the Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 106-278; 114 Stat. 818; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3802), as amended by section 119(g)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(16) SCHUYLKILL RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 209 of the Schuylkill River Valley Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 106-278; 114 Stat. 824; 128 Stat. 3802), as amended by section 119(g)(2) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(17) WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Subsection (i) of the Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 106-291; 114 Stat. 967; 128 Stat. 3802), as amended by section 119(h) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(18) YUMA CROSSING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 7 of the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 106-319; 114 Stat. 1284; 128 Stat. 3802), as amended by section 119(i) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(19) ERIE CANALWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 811 of the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 106-554; 114 Stat. 2763A-295; 128 Stat. 3802), as amended by section 119(j) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(20) BLUE RIDGE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Subsection (j) of the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area Act of 2003 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 108-108; 117 Stat. 1280; 133 Stat. 778), as amended by section 119(k) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2037”.

(21) NATIONAL AVIATION HERITAGE AREA.—Section 512 of the National Aviation Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 108-447; 118 Stat. 3367; 133 Stat. 2713) is amended by striking “September 30, 2022” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(22) OIL REGION NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 608 of the Oil Region National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 108-447; 118 Stat. 3372; 133 Stat. 2713) is amended by striking “September 30, 2022” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(23) NORTHERN RIO GRANDE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 208 of the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109-338; 120 Stat. 1790), as amended by section 119(l)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(24) ATCHAFALAYA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 221 of the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109-338; 120 Stat. 1795), as amended by section 119(l)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(25) ARABIA MOUNTAIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 240 of the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109-338; 120 Stat. 1799), as amended by section 119(l)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(26) MORMON PIONEER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 260 of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109-338; 120 Stat. 1807), as amended by section 119(l)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(27) FREEDOM’S FRONTIER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 269 of the Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109-338; 120 Stat. 1813), as amended by section 119(l)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(28) UPPER HOUSATONIC VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 280B of the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109-338; 120 Stat. 1819), as amended by section 119(l)(2) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(29) CHAMPLAIN VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP.—Section 289 of the Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership Act of 2006 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109-338; 120 Stat. 1824), as amended by section 119(l)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(30) GREAT BASIN NATIONAL HERITAGE ROUTE.—Section 291J of the Great Basin National Heritage Route Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109-338; 120 Stat. 1831), as amended by section 119(l)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(31) GULLAH/GEECHEE CULTURAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 295L of the Gullah/

Geechee Cultural Heritage Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109-338; 120 Stat. 1837), as amended by section 119(l)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(32) CROSSROADS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 297H of the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area Act of 2006 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109-338; 120 Stat. 1844), as amended by section 119(l)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(33) ABRAHAM LINCOLN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 451 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 110-229; 122 Stat. 824) is amended by striking “the date that is 15 years after the date of the enactment of this subtitle” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(34) JOURNEY THROUGH HALLOWED GROUND NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 411 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 110-229; 122 Stat. 809) is amended by striking “the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this subtitle” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(35) NIAGARA FALLS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 432 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 110-229; 122 Stat. 818) is amended by striking “the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(36) SANGRE DE CRISTO NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8001(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 1229) is amended by striking “the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(37) CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8002(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 1234) is amended by striking “the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(38) SOUTH PARK NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8003(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 1240) is amended by striking “the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(39) NORTHERN PLAINS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8004(j) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 1247; 123 Stat. 2929) is amended by striking “the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(40) BALTIMORE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—(A) EXTENSION.—Section 8005(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 1253) is amended by striking “the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(B) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—(i) MAP.—Section 8005(a)(4) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 1247) is amended by striking “entitled” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “entitled ‘Baltimore National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary’,

numbered T10/179,623, and dated February 2022.”.

(ii) BOUNDARIES.—Section 8005(b)(2) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1247) is amended by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) The area encompassing the Baltimore City Heritage Area certified by the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority in July 2020.”.

(41) FREEDOM’S WAY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8006(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1260) is amended by striking “the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(42) MISSISSIPPI HILLS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8007(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1267) is amended by striking “the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(43) MISSISSIPPI DELTA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8008(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1275) is amended by striking “the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(44) MUSCLE SHOALS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8009(j) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1282) is amended by striking “the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(45) KENAI MOUNTAINS-TURNAGAIN ARM NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8010(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1288) is amended by striking “the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “September 30, 2037”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for each National Heritage Area extended under an amendment made by paragraphs (1) through (45) of subsection (a) not more than \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2037, subject to any other applicable provisions of, but notwithstanding any limitation on total appropriations for the applicable National Heritage Area established by, a law amended by that subsection.

#### SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CERTAIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS.

(a) RIVERS OF STEEL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 409(a) of the Steel Industry American Heritage Area Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4256; 129 Stat. 2551; 133 Stat. 778) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking “\$20,000,000” and inserting “\$22,000,000”.

(b) ESSEX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 508(a) of division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4260; 129 Stat. 2551; 133 Stat. 778) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking “\$20,000,000” and inserting “\$22,000,000”.

(c) SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 608(a) of the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4264; 122 Stat. 824; 133 Stat. 2714) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking “\$17,000,000” and inserting “\$19,000,000”.

(d) AMERICA’S AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP.—Section 708(a) of division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4267; 122 Stat. 824; 134 Stat. 1505) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking “\$17,000,000” and inserting “\$19,000,000”.

(e) OHIO & ERIE NATIONAL HERITAGE CANALWAY.—Section 810(a) of the Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4275; 122 Stat. 826; 133 Stat. 778) is amended by striking “\$20,000,000” and inserting “\$22,000,000”.

(f) MAURICE D. HINCHEY HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 909(c) of division II of Public Law 104–333 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 110 Stat. 4280; 122 Stat. 824) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “\$15,000,000” and inserting “\$17,000,000”.

(g) MOTORCITIES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 110(a) of the Automobile National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 105–355; 112 Stat. 3252; 133 Stat. 778) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking “\$12,000,000” and inserting “\$14,000,000”.

(h) WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Subsection (h)(1) of the Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 106–291; 114 Stat. 967; 133 Stat. 778) is amended by striking “\$15,000,000” and inserting “\$17,000,000”.

(i) THE LAST GREEN VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 109(a) of the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Act of 1994 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 103–449; 108 Stat. 4756; 113 Stat. 1729; 123 Stat. 1292; 133 Stat. 2714) is amended, in the first sentence, by striking “\$17,000,000” and inserting “\$19,000,000”.

(j) LACKAWANNA VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 109(a) of the Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 106–278; 114 Stat. 818; 134 Stat. 1505) is amended by striking “\$12,000,000” and inserting “\$14,000,000”.

(k) BLUE RIDGE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Subsection (i)(1) of the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area Act of 2003 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 108–108; 117 Stat. 1280; 133 Stat. 778) is amended by striking “\$14,000,000” and inserting “\$16,000,000”.

#### SEC. 7. REDESIGNATIONS.

(a) SILOS & SMOKESTACKS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

(1) REDESIGNATION.—The America’s Agricultural Heritage Partnership established by section 703(a) of division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4266) shall be known and designated as the “Silos & Smokestacks National Heritage Area”.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the partnership referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Silos & Smokestacks National Heritage Area”.

(b) GREAT BASIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

(1) DESIGNATION OF THE GREAT BASIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—The Great Basin National Heritage Route Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109–338; 120 Stat. 1824) is amended—

(A) by striking “the Heritage Route” each place it appears and inserting “the Heritage Area”;

(B) by striking “along” each place it appears and inserting “in”;

(C) in the subtitle heading, by striking “Route” and inserting “Area”;

(D) in section 291, by striking “Route” and inserting “Area”;

(E) in section 291A(a)—

(i) in paragraphs (2) and (3), by striking “the Great Basin Heritage Route” each place it appears and inserting “the Great Basin National Heritage Area”;

(ii) in paragraph (13), by striking “a Heritage Route” and inserting “a Heritage Area”;

(F) in section 291B, by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) HERITAGE AREA.—The term ‘Heritage Area’ means the Great Basin National Heritage Area established by section 291C(a).”;

(G) in section 291C—

(i) in the section heading, by striking “ROUTE” and inserting “AREA”;

(ii) in subsection (a), by striking “Heritage Route” and inserting “Heritage Area”;

(H) in section 291L(d), in the subsection heading, by striking “IN HERITAGE ROUTE” and inserting “IN HERITAGE AREA”.

(2) DESIGNATION OF GREAT BASIN HERITAGE AREA PARTNERSHIP.—The Great Basin National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109–338; 120 Stat. 1824) is amended by striking “Great Basin Heritage Route Partnership” each place it appears and inserting “Great Basin Heritage Area Partnership”.

#### SEC. 8. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE TO COMPLETE CERTAIN MANAGEMENT PLANS.

Section 6001(c)(1) of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 116–9; 133 Stat. 772) is amended by striking “3” and inserting “5”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on S. 1942.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I realize we are quickly reaching the end of the 117th Congress, and there is necessary business to finish before the end of the year. I do want to express my immense gratitude to Speaker PELOSI, Majority Leader HOYER, Chairman GRIJALVA, and Ranking Member WESTERMAN for recognizing the importance of S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act, and finding the time to allow it to be considered today.

National Heritage Areas are far too often overlooked, but they are so important to so many Members and the communities that they serve. There are 55 National Heritage Areas across our country, sites of cultural, historical, or natural significance that help tell our unique and very diverse American story.

In New York’s 20th Congressional District, these legendary sites include the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor and the Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Corridor named after our late colleague.

For decades, these sites have opened wide the doors of economic opportunity



and community engagement for constituents in my district and well beyond. I am so grateful to Bob Radcliff and Meg Downey for their leadership and commitment that drives the success of the sites in my district.

Across our country, heritage areas touch 34 States and nearly 600 counties. They create local jobs, boost local economies, and certainly bind communities together in every corner of America.

In total, heritage areas have a nearly \$13 billion annual economic impact and support almost 150,000 jobs nationwide. They also return an average of \$5.50 for every Federal dollar appropriated by effectively leveraging public and private partnerships in the communities which they serve.

Despite broad, bipartisan support and continued interest in the areas from communities, these sites have faced inconsistent treatment before Congress. There is no standardized programmatic system of administration for our heritage areas, which has required each area to pursue individual funding extensions and reauthorizations, often with last-minute congressional action.

Even in this year's omnibus agreement, several sites required extensions. This stopgap model puts a burden on local coordinating entities.

Heritage areas have been made to function over the past few years through multiple short-term stopgap reauthorizations while Congress has failed to provide long-term certainty. We cannot let that continue into next year as some 45 of our 55 areas face expiration dates during the upcoming 118th Congress.

For years, I have worked alongside my colleagues in the House and passionate partners from local heritage areas to pass the bipartisan National Heritage Area Act, beginning with the efforts of our former colleague, Representative Charlie Dent of Pennsylvania.

That effort has continued to grow as more and more Members have begun to understand the rich value that heritage areas play in their given districts.

H.R. 1316, the House companion to the bill we are considering today, was introduced with Congressmen DAVID MCKINLEY, GLENN THOMPSON, and 135 other Members, and it has already passed the House this Congress as part of the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act. In the 116th Congress, it was passed as a suspension.

This bill is not controversial. It has widespread support. Importantly, it will finally bring stability and, very importantly, predictability to these sites, allowing them to continue to serve their communities and strengthen surrounding economies with minimal Federal support.

The National Heritage Area Act would end the current system of piecemeal reauthorizations through a 15-year authorization of all existing areas; it would establish the first-ever standardized criteria for designating

new heritage areas; it would include new study authorizations and designations, most of which have already passed the House on suspension; and, finally, it would ensure that private property rights are never affected by heritage area activities.

National Heritage Areas are an incredibly popular, bipartisan way of preserving American history and culture while supporting local economies, creating a deeply rooted sense of destination. Congress now has the opportunity to ensure these sites can be enjoyed for generations to come by finally making our National Heritage Area Act law.

Madam Speaker, I encourage Members to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, while I rise today in support of S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act, I also have serious concerns with the process by which it came to the floor.

Americans have long been known for our ingenuity. From hearing aids and cardiac defibrillators to traffic lights and microwave ovens, Americans have been developing effective solutions to problems for hundreds of years.

George Washington Carver discovered more than 300 uses for peanuts and more than 80 uses for sweet potatoes. Americans invented Coca-Cola, Whoppers, Big Macs, the Chick-fil-A sandwich, and chocolate chip cookies. You would think Congress would hold to a legislative process that was more appetizing and didn't end up trying to force feed us a 4,000-page stink sandwich at Christmas.

Americans invented countless methods to efficiently and effectively move people across the country. We invented automobiles, airplanes, and the GPS system. We put people on the Moon and built the Panama Canal.

So why can't Congress invent an efficient way to move bills through a hearing, markup, over to the Senate, and finally to the President on time, on budget, and with transparency and clear direction?

Americans invented the team sports of football, baseball, and basketball.

Why can't Congress work together to solve our problems of the day instead of having a small group determine what the Congress must pass without giving us an opportunity to actually legislate, as we all were elected to do?

Americans discovered electricity, invented the light bulb, and the laser.

Why can't Congress operate in the light and be transparent with Americans instead of producing 4,000-plus page bills, like the omnibus that will be before us in the final days of this session?

Americans have invented countless ways to communicate. We invented the telegraph, the telephone, radio, TV, Al Gore's internet, the iPhone, voicemail, email, Google, Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter.

You would think the House of Representatives could come up with a better process to communicate with the Senate and the White House so it can pass appropriation bills by September 30 and stop the madness that has become the omnibus process. If we did that, maybe we wouldn't have to be here today debating bills that could have and should have been completed long ago.

There is a glimmer of hope before us today. This National Heritage Area Act could have easily been buried in the omnibus, adding even more pages, but here we are with the clock running out, doing something that, again, could have and should have been done months ago.

It is amazing that when this bill was not agreed to in the omnibus, the Senate magically found time to pass it and send it to the House.

I can find many shortcomings in the process that got us to the point that we are at today, but I would like to focus on the positive things we can take from it. As the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO), my friend, said about this National Heritage Area Act, it is important to many of my colleagues across the Nation who have very successful National Heritage Areas. These areas have private entities that work very hard to promote their local communities and conserve their unique heritage.

This bill, as proposed today, has bipartisan support, and while the process that brought it to the floor leaves much to be desired, again, at least it was not tucked into yet another omnibus spending bill.

In fact, if all the authorizations were removed from the omnibus, it would have been 2,238 pages shorter and would be truly about funding the government. Let me repeat that. If we took the authorizations out of the appropriation bill, it would be 2,238 pages shorter. Maybe somebody would have time to read it then.

Considering bills on the floor shows us a process that can work the way it was intended. My commitment as chairman of the Natural Resources Committee in the next Congress is to work extremely hard, to have hearings, markups, and pass authorization bills out of the committee, off the floor, and send them to the Senate using a regular order process.

□ 1045

Moving legislation the right way will also prevent the need for authorization bills to be tucked into massive spending bills.

But that is only part of the equation. We have to work together to fix the process that gives us bloated omnibus bills in the first place. We should all commit to passing a budget, passing individual appropriation bills, and sending them to the Senate with the understanding that the ball is in their court, and there is not another option, except possibly a continuing resolution—

which we all know is not a popular way to fund the government.

I have talked to many House Members and Senators on both sides of the aisle throughout this omnibus process. Interestingly, not one person has told me they like this process, and everyone thinks it needs to be changed. Maybe I just haven't talked to the people that are benefiting the most from this broken process, but I do believe that those of us whose constituents are suffering from it make up a vast majority and can change it.

Our constituents think that Washington is broken. It is time for us to work as a team to develop another effective and efficient solution to American problems.

With all that being said, I support S. 1942, the National Heritage Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD.) Representative HORSFORD, who I thank for his advocacy, represents the Fourth District of Nevada and includes in his terrain the Great Basin National Heritage Area and Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. TONKO, for yielding the time and for leading on this legislation on the floor today.

I come here today to discuss my bipartisan, bicameral legislation, the Great Basin National Heritage Area and Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Extension Act, which was included as part of the National Heritage Area Act, which we are debating today.

The overall bill would reauthorize all 55 National Heritage Areas for 15 years, providing the certainty that NHAs need to build long-term partnerships and leverage public and private dollars while increasing transparency and accountability for the program.

The Great Basin National Heritage Area is a remote region spanning the border of Nevada and Utah with rich cultural roots, rugged landscape features, and is home to many historical sites.

While the Great Basin National Heritage Area region is sparsely populated with only 21,000 people calling these two counties home, what the area lacks in people, it makes up for in historical sites, sweeping landscape formations, and cultural attractions, including some of the best stargazing people can see and outdoor recreation.

Since the initial designation, Great Basin and Mormon Pioneer have received \$6 million in Federal funds, which have produced projects and programs valued at over \$50 million.

National Heritage Areas are critical for our rural communities that are vast beautiful landscapes that protect our lands and bring tourists from around the world.

This designation does not result in any change in land-use regulations or ownership. Reauthorization of the NHA distinction would also not affect water

rights, grazing rights, or mineral rights.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Nevada an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, this would only allow for a continuation of National Heritage Areas, including Great Basin National Heritage Area, which just this past August celebrated its 100-year anniversary, which I was proud to attend.

This legislation is critical to protect and promote National Heritage Areas across the country, so I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" in favor of this legislation. I am proud to stand up today for the National Heritage Area Act.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend from Arkansas for his leadership on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act.

National Heritage Areas provide countless economic benefits to the communities that they serve, while preserving important cultural, historical, and nationally significant areas across the country.

In my district, I am proud to represent the Oil Region National Heritage Area, which is home to the birth of the petroleum industry located in Venango County, Pennsylvania.

The Oil Region National Heritage Area includes oil artifacts, scenic communities, farmlands, woodlands, and industrial landscapes, which provide valuable information and insight into the world's first successful commercial oil well, the Drake Well, and the legacy of the petroleum industry.

This successful public-private partnership has maximized Federal dollars, increased economic investment, and preserved places of local and national significance throughout northwest Pennsylvania.

This legislation before us will provide increased certainty to the Oil Region National Heritage Area and all National Heritage Areas by creating a National Heritage Area System to extend technical and financial assistance to the entities that support the maintenance and operation of existing heritage areas.

This bill will also provide a clear set of criteria for establishing new National Heritage Areas, and this bipartisan legislation is long overdue.

I urge all my colleagues to support the passage of S. 1942.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN).

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member WESTERMAN

for his leadership and for all that he does for our efforts on the Natural Resources Committee.

I rise today in support of S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act.

S. 1942 includes my bill, the Northern Neck National Heritage Area Act. The Northern Neck of Virginia's lands and waters showcase natural beauty unlike any other. As a long-time resident of the Northern Neck, I know our heritage is unique and worth preserving.

With a history profoundly intertwined with that of the entire Nation, it is only right for us to recognize the Northern Neck as a National Heritage Area.

The Northern Neck National Heritage Area Act will deliver critical Federal resources; it will encourage public-private partnerships; and assign a specific entity, the Northern Neck Tourism Commission, to help protect the Northern Neck's natural, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources.

Under this legislation, the National Heritage Area designation would apply to the land between the Potomac River and Rappahannock River spanning King George, Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, and Westmoreland counties.

The Northern Neck has been working together for over 20 years in pursuit of the National Heritage Area designation. With this designation, the Northern Neck region will have a greater voice in sharing its stories which contribute to the understanding of the early origins of our Nation.

It also aligns with the region's tourism strategy as an important economic driver in this rural part of the Commonwealth.

I was proud to have worked with Senators WARNER and Kaine on this bipartisan effort and thank them for their work in bettering the Northern Neck.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I encourage support of this bill, which should have been done a long time ago. It could have been done a long time ago, but I am grateful to see it is not part of the omnibus spending bill. We are actually voting on it on the floor like we should be doing with all authorization bills.

Madam Speaker, I encourage passage of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself balance of my time.

Again, I want to thank Chair GRIJALVA and Ranking Member WESTERMAN for their help with this measure. This bill certainly would not have been possible without the incredible leadership, and I might add passion, of Sara Capen of the Alliance of National Heritage Areas, of Alan Spears of NPCA, and so many other stakeholders and supporters. These advocates of this concept have been tremendously passionate. That is an understatement, and they deserve this response.

I also want to recognize the great work by the staff who have fought for years to bring this bill to the floor: David Watkins, Brandon Bragato, Henry Wykowski, and Lora Snyder of the House Natural Resources majority staff, and indeed, Miranda Miller and Emily Silverberg from my office.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of S. 1942 to finally provide the certainty and, yes, the predictability that National Heritage Areas need to continue to serve local communities and strengthen local economies all across our great United States.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act.

We currently have 55 National Heritage Areas in operation nationwide—these are sites of important cultural significances that also spur jobs and have a positive economic impact.

And yet, no standardized process for administering National Heritage Areas exists. This has led to inconsistent oversight and management, as well as uncertainty for the future of these sites and future sites. The bill we are considering today would fix this.

This bill would also include legislation I led this Congress that would extend the authorization of the MotorCities National Heritage Area in Michigan.

The stories told by MotorCities cannot be told anywhere else. They are the stories of how auto tinkers became titans, how the area helped establish and expand the United States as an industrial power, and how the automotive industry helped create the middle class.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this important bill. And I thank Representative TONKO and Senator STABENOW for spearheading this effort, and I thank leadership for moving quickly to bring this bill to the floor before the 117th Congress closes.

Mr. MFUME. Madam Speaker, I stand here in full support of the passage of S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act, which includes provisions from my bill, the Baltimore National Heritage Area Act, and creates a full reauthorization of the Baltimore National Heritage Area. The Baltimore National Heritage Area stretches over a majority of Maryland's 7th Congressional District, and includes important sites such as the Basilica of the Assumption, Mt. Clare Station and Roundhouse, and Edgar Allen Poe House. By reauthorizing this National Heritage Area through 2037 and updating the Area's map, this bill will secure federal support for Baltimore's most precious sites.

I grew up in Baltimore, amongst many of these historical sites, and I am thrilled to have provided this federal support to help preserve and celebrate the place I call home.

With reauthorization, federal support will continue to go towards local agencies and nonprofits who preserve and promote Baltimore's pivotal role in our nation's story and make strategic investments in cultural heritage tourism projects.

The annual economic impact of the Baltimore National Heritage Area is more than \$750 million, 6,400 jobs and \$61 million in state and tax revenue. The Heritage Area has served more than 15,000 youth from under-

served communities and provides continuous operation and program support to 35 historic museums, cultural attractions, and historic neighborhoods through a competitive grant program. I would like to thank Mr. SARBANES and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER of the Baltimore delegation for helping me advocate for this reauthorization, and thank Senator CARDIN for introducing an identical reauthorization bill in the Senate. I urge full passage of this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1529, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

#### KATIMIIN AND AMEEKYÁARAAM SACRED LANDS ACT

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4439) to take certain Federal land located in Siskiyou County, California, and Humboldt County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4439

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Katimiin and Aameekyáaraam Sacred Lands Act".

#### SEC. 2. LAND HELD IN TRUST FOR THE KARUK TRIBE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Katimiin and Aameekyáaraam land is located in the ancestral territory of the Karuk Tribe; and

(2) the Karuk Tribe has historically used, and has an ongoing relationship with, the Katimiin and Aameekyáaraam land.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) KATIMIIN AND AMEEKYÁARAAM LAND.—The term "Katimiin and Aameekyáaraam land" means the approximately 1,031 acres of Federal land, including improvements and

appurtenances to the Federal land, located in Siskiyou County, California, and Humboldt County, California, and generally depicted as "Proposed Area" on the map of the Forest Service entitled "Katimiin Area Boundary Proposal" and dated August 9, 2021.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSFER.—Administrative jurisdiction of the Katimiin and Aameekyáaraam land is hereby transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary, subject to the condition that the Chief of the Forest Service shall continue to manage the component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that flows through the Katimiin and Aameekyáaraam land.

(d) LAND HELD IN TRUST.—The Katimiin and Aameekyáaraam land is hereby taken into trust by the Secretary for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe, subject to—

(1) valid existing rights, contracts, and management agreements relating to easements and rights-of-way; and

(2) continued access by the Chief of the Forest Service for the purpose of managing the component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that flows through the Katimiin and Aameekyáaraam land.

(e) SURVEY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide to the Secretary a complete survey of the land taken into trust under subsection (d).

(f) USE OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Land taken into trust under subsection (d) may be used for traditional and customary uses for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe.

(2) GAMING.—Class II and class III gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) shall not be allowed on the land taken into trust under subsection (d).

(g) WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects the status or administration of any component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, including any component that flows through the land taken into trust under subsection (d).

(2) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Karuk Tribe, consistent with the obligations of the Secretary of Agriculture under subsection (c), to establish mutual goals for the protection and enhancement of the river values of any component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that flows through the land taken into trust under subsection (d).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of S. 4439, the Katimiin and Aameekyaaraam Sacred Lands Act sponsored by Senator ALEX PADILLA and led here in the House by Representative JARED HUFFMAN.

The Karuk Tribe's ancestral territory encompasses over 1 million acres in northern California and southern Oregon with about 900 acres currently held in trust for the Tribe.

The lands known as Katimiin and Aameekyaaraam are ceremonial areas and village sites located at the Karuk Tribe's center of the world. These sites host the final series of the Tribe's Pikyavish World Renewal ceremonies.

The Aameekyaaraam is located downriver from the Katimiin and serves as the site of the Jump Dance and First Salmon ceremonies and the historical location of pre-contact inter-Tribal fish harvesting.

These sites remain essential to the Tribe's intergenerational cultural and environmental teachings.

Unfortunately, the Tribe's access to these sacred sites is not always guaranteed. In recent years, Tribal members have even been interrupted by members of the public during private components of their ceremonies.

S. 4439 will resolve this access issue by placing approximately 1,031 acres of Federal land located in Siskiyou and Humboldt Counties in trust for the Tribe.

The bill contains gaming prohibitions and confirms the U.S. Forest Service's authority over managing the wild and scenic rivers located on this parcel.

I thank Senator PADILLA and Representative HUFFMAN for championing this important bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, S. 4439 would place into trust approximately 1,031 acres of U.S. Forest Service land where the Salmon River meets the Klamath River in Siskiyou and Humboldt Counties in California for the Karuk Tribe.

□ 1100

This bill would require that the land be taken into trust for traditional and customary uses for the benefit of the Tribe. This bill would prohibit gaming on the land and would require that the land held in trust shall not affect the status or administration of this section of the Klamath River as a wild and scenic river. The trust land is also subject to valid existing rights, contracts, and management agreements relating to easements and rights-of-way.

The Karuk Tribe is one of the largest Tribes in northern California with approximately 3,300 enrolled Tribal members. Its people have lived in northwestern California for thousands of years. The land being placed into trust for the Tribe is considered, as Mr. TONKO stated, the center of the world of their religion, and it is used for their annual world renewal ceremonies.

The Tribe has a special use permit with the Forest Service to access these lands for their ceremonies and closes the river during certain times in the summer to facilitate them. However, there have been public disruptions during the ceremonies from some unknowing individuals rafting the river.

This bill would ensure the Tribe is able to continue its religious practices and continue teaching future generations of the Karuk people the Tribe's culture and customs.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 4439 the Katimiin and Aameekyaaraam Sacred Lands Act. I was proud to partner with Sen. PADILLA and introduce the House companion, H.R. 6032. This bill will place 1,031 acres federal lands located in Humboldt and Siskiyou counties into trust for the Karuk Tribe. Natural resource stewardship of land, wildlife, plants, and water is at the core of the Karuk people's culture and identity. Yet 95 percent of their aboriginal territory is currently under federal management, undermining the tribe's ability to exercise traditional practices that have been passed down since time immemorial.

These lands, known as Katimiin and Aameekyaaraam, are ceremonial areas and village sites located at the Karuk Tribe's "center of the world." These areas are where the final series of the Tribes' annual Pik-ya-yish World Renewal ceremonies take place. Aameekyaaraam is located downriver from Katimiin and serves as the site of the Jump Dance and First Salmon ceremonies and is the historical location of pre-contact intertribal fish harvesting. While arrangements with the Forest Service have allowed the Karuk Tribe to use these areas for their ceremonies, their access is not always guaranteed, and privacy from the public remains an issue. This legislation returns this sacred ground to the Karuk Tribe, correcting a historic injustice.

I've had the immense privilege and honor of visiting this area—these lands are not only majestic, they are central to Karuk history, religion, culture, and identity. Placing them in trust ensures that the Karuk way of life can endure for future generations.

Under this bill, only Forest Service lands will transfer to the tribe; all private lands, allotments and existing rights associated with those will be excluded. The language includes Class I, II, and III gaming prohibitions, and confirms the U.S. Forest Service's authority over managing the Wild and Scenic Rivers located on this parcel of land. We've received widespread support from the local government, private landowners and businesses, neighboring tribes, and environmental organizations. To date, there has been no opposition to this legislation.

Senators PADILLA and FEINSTEIN have been wonderful partners in advancing this bill in the Senate, and the Karuk Tribe has worked with our offices tirelessly. It is my honor to advance this legislation that gives land back to the Karuk Tribe, and I urge my colleagues to vote Yea and get this bill to the President's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4439.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3519) to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3519

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail Designation Act".

### SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF THE BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(31) BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail, a trail of approximately 3,292 miles following the route operated by the Butterfield Overland Mail Company, known as the 'Ox-Bow Route', to transport mail and passengers between the eastern termini of St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee, and extending westward through the States of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, to the western terminus of San Francisco, California, as generally depicted on the maps numbered 1 through 15, entitled 'Study Route Maps', and contained in the report prepared by the National Park Service entitled 'Butterfield Overland Trail National Historical Trail Special Resource Study' and dated May 2018.

"(B) MAPS.—The maps described in subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

"(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The trail established by subparagraph (A) shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

"(D) LAND ACQUISITION.—The United States shall not acquire for the trail established by subparagraph (A) any land or interest in land outside of the exterior boundary of any federally administered area without the consent of the owner of the land or interest in land.

"(E) NO BUFFER ZONE CREATED.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this paragraph, the acquisition of land or an interest in land authorized by this paragraph, or any management plan for the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail creates a buffer zone outside of the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail.

"(ii) OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail can be seen, heard, or detected from land or an interest in land acquired for the

Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail shall not preclude, limit, control, regulate, or determine the conduct or management of the activity or use.

“(F) EFFECT ON ENERGY DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, OR TRANSMISSION.—Nothing in this paragraph, the acquisition of land or an interest in land authorized by this paragraph, or any management plan for the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail shall prohibit, hinder, or disrupt the development, production, or transmission of energy.

“(G) NO EMINENT DOMAIN OR CONDEMNATION.—In carrying out this paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior may not use eminent domain or condemnation.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3519, the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail Designation Act, introduced by Senator BOOZMAN of Arkansas. This bill passed the Senate unanimously earlier this week.

This bill amends the National Trails Systems Act to designate the Butterfield National Historic Trail stretching from St. Louis, Missouri, to San Francisco, California.

Known as the Oxbow Trail, the Butterfield Overland Trail was an important 19th century postal route that the National Park Service studied and deemed to be nationally significant and feasible, suitable, and desirable for addition to the national trails system as a national historic trail.

I congratulate the Arkansas delegation and supporters of this bill, as this will be a great addition to a growing network of national historic trails. However, I would like to note the bill includes novel language regarding energy development that has never been included in the National Trails Act. Simply, it states that nothing in the bill shall prohibit or hinder the development, production, or transmission of energy.

While this is an important concern, historic trails designations like the one envisioned by this bill have not been an impediment to energy development. So while this is a worthy trail designation—and I support the adoption of this particular bill—I think we should be mindful of the need to include similar language in future designations.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 3519, offered by my colleague and good friend from Arkansas, Senator JOHN BOOZMAN, which would designate the Butterfield Overland Trail as a national historic trail.

This historic trail commemorates the route pioneered by the Butterfield Overland Mail Company as they transported mail and people along the Oxbow Route between 1858 and 1861. Starting in Missouri and Tennessee and ending in California, this route was pivotal to westward expansion prior to the Civil War and plays an important role in Arkansas' history.

In fact, four segments of the route have been designated on the National Register of Historic Places in Arkansas and the Potts Home in Pope County as the most intact stagecoach station in this country. This station has been well-maintained by the Pope County Historical Foundation as the Potts Inn Museum.

In 2018, the National Park Service completed a special resource study of the trail and found that the Butterfield Overland Trail meets the criteria for national significance and is feasible, suitable, and desirable for designation as a national historic trail.

I concur that this trail is well-suited for designation, and I hope that this new national historic trail will help bring renewed attention to the important role Arkansas played in shaping our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I thank Senator BOOZMAN for his steadfast leadership on this bill, an issue that he has championed since 2007. I would also like to thank him for ensuring that important provisions protecting energy development and private property rights were added to the legislation. These are commonsense provisions that will ensure the historic trail will not interfere with any energy development, production, or transmission.

On a personal note, during the summers when I was in college and I was having to carry out a long-distance relationship with my college sweetheart back before iPhones and the internet, my late father-in-law actually retired from the Postal Service, and I think it was very fitting that their address was 1208 Butterfield Trail. I sent many letters to that address during those long summers. Butterfield Trail holds a special place in my heart.

Madam Speaker, I support this bipartisan bill. I urge its adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I enjoyed hearing that bit of nostalgia. I have no further requests for time. I have no other speakers. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3519.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING THE FARM SECURITY AND RURAL INVESTMENT ACT OF 2002

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5328) to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to extend terminal lakes assistance.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 5328

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. TERMINAL LAKES ASSISTANCE.

Section 2507(f) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (16 U.S.C. 3839bb-6(f)) is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2025”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 5328. This legislation will enable the desert terminal lakes assistance program to fulfill its intended purpose while bringing the program to an orderly closure. S. 5328 amends the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 by changing the program's sunset date from October 1, 2023, to October 1, 2025.

The program has successfully improved the water supply to Walker Lake, Pyramid, and Summit Lakes for the benefit of at-risk natural desert terminal lakes and associated riparian and watershed resources.

To date, the program has secured over half of the water to reach the restoration goal for Walker Lake while also protecting agricultural interests in Nevada and California. The program has brought nearly 20,000 acres under sustainable management.

With an additional 2 years, the program can maximize conservation outcomes while supporting agricultural producers and ensure that maximum outcomes are achieved as the program

ends. The ability to complete the program in an orderly way and fully spend the funds allocated back in 2014 will enable 70 to 80 percent completion of Walker Lake's restoration goals.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the desert terminal lakes program was created to help restore terminal lakes, provide conservation benefits, and protect agricultural and other interests throughout surrounding watersheds.

However, with the program's sunset date approaching on October 1, 2023, this legislation will authorize the program an additional 2 years, through October 1, 2025.

This program has been credited with conserving significant amounts of water to protect Tribal, agricultural, environmental, and habitat interests. By extending the program's sunset, Congress ensures that the program has the opportunity to finish up the effective conservation work achieved by the program and the ability to shut down in a fiscally responsible manner.

Funding for the program has already been obligated and uses have already been identified for the remaining money. This bill does not authorize any new funding, and the CBO estimates that the bill will have no budgetary impacts.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate my colleagues' attention to this matter, and I urge them to join me in supporting this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close debate.

I appreciate the comments from the gentleman from Pennsylvania and agree with him completely. The focus that he has placed on recognizing how valuable this program has been in conserving water, how effective it has been, and how this fix in this legislation will ensure that we can in a fiscally responsible and without budgetary impact way ensure this program's success by extending it for an additional 2 years is exactly why I urge everyone to vote for this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 5328.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1115

## JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF WAR CRIMES ACT

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4240) to amend section 2441 of title 18, United States Code, to broaden the scope of individuals subject to prosecution for war crimes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4240

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act".

### SEC. 2. WAR CRIMES.

Section 2441 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b) JURISDICTION.—There is jurisdiction over an offense described in subsection (a) if—

"(1) the offense occurs in whole or in part within the United States; or

"(2) regardless of where the offense occurs—

"(A) the victim or offender is—

"(i) a national of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence; or

"(ii) a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, regardless of nationality; or

"(B) the offender is present in the United States, regardless of the nationality of the victim or offender."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(e) NONAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LIMITATIONS.—In the case of an offense described in subsection (a) and further described in subsections (c)(1) and (c)(3), an indictment may be found or an information may be instituted at any time without limitation.

"(f) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—No prosecution for an offense described in subsection (a) shall be undertaken by the United States except on written certification of the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or an Assistant Attorney General, which function of approving prosecutions may not be delegated, that a prosecution by the United States is in the public interest and necessary to secure substantial justice.

"(2) OFFENDER PRESENT IN UNITED STATES.—For an offense for which jurisdiction exists under subsection (b)(2)(B) (and does not exist under any other provision of subsection (b)), the written certification required under paragraph (1) of this subsection that a prosecution by the United States is in the public interest and necessary to secure substantial justice shall be made by the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General, which function may not be delegated. In issuing such certification, the same official shall weigh and consider, among other relevant factors—

"(A) whether the alleged offender can be removed from the United States for purposes of prosecution in another jurisdiction; and

"(B) potential adverse consequences for nationals, servicemembers, or employees of the United States.

"(g) INPUT FROM OTHER AGENCY HEADS.—The Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State may submit to the Attorney General for consideration their views generally regarding potential benefits, or potential adverse consequences for nationals, servicemembers, or employees of the United

States, of prosecutions of offenses for which jurisdiction exists under subsection (b)(2)(B).

"(h) NO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Certifications under subsection (f) and input from other agency heads under subsection (g) are not subject to judicial review.

"(i) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as—

"(1) support for ratification of or accession to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which entered into force on July 1, 2002; or

"(2) consent by the United States to any assertion or exercise of jurisdiction by any international, hybrid, or foreign court.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 4240.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, in the shadow of the Second World War, we joined with other nations to sign the four Geneva Conventions, fulfilling the promise of the Nuremberg trials to ensure that war criminals and perpetrators of crimes against humanity could and would be held accountable for their actions.

Today, with passage of the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act, we will close a dangerous loophole that has allowed this promise to ring hollow for some.

Unfortunately, under current law, the United States can only prosecute people who have engaged in violations of international humanitarian law in cases where the alleged perpetrator or victim is a U.S. national or a member of the U.S. Armed Forces.

As a result, even if a foreign national war criminal is located in the U.S., they cannot be prosecuted for their war crimes committed against other foreign nationals.

Americans pride themselves on belonging to a country that presents itself to the world as a beacon of justice, a home for the persecuted, and an enforcer of peace, but because of this gap in our laws, the United States has become a safe haven for perpetrators of war crimes in international conflicts.

This missing piece in our criminal laws constricts our ability to hold individuals accountable in conflicts arising around the world. For example, Russian oligarchs have found refuge in the United States and will continue to do so until the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act becomes law.

This legislation fixes a loophole in the 1996 War Crimes Act by permitting



U.S. authorities to prosecute foreign nationals who commit war crimes and who are then found in the United States.

It also expands the statute of limitations in some cases since war criminals are often not discovered hiding in the United States until many years—sometimes decades—after their crimes.

Passage of the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act will demonstrate to the people of Ukraine, to our allies abroad, and to war criminals around the world that the United States will not allow those who commit atrocities to evade justice on our shores.

I thank my colleagues, Senator GRASSLEY, Senator DURBIN, Congressman CICILLINE, and Congresswoman SPARTZ, for their hard work in bringing this legislation to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this bill would provide U.S. courts with jurisdiction over war criminals if the victim or offender is a U.S. national or a lawfully admitted permanent resident alien, a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, or otherwise present in the United States.

In order for a case against one of these individuals to be prosecuted, the Attorney General or their designee must certify that the prosecution is in the public interest and necessary to secure substantial justice.

We all agree that those who commit war crimes should be brought to justice, but this bill is not really that simple.

This bill has had no process in the Judiciary Committee. We have had no hearings. We have heard from no witnesses. We have not fully examined the potential ramifications of the legislation.

We don't know how this bill may align with the laws of foreign nations or if, by passing this bill, we may cause other countries to pass their own laws that would imperil our servicemembers or citizens around the world.

We have not considered the standards that the Attorney General is directed to follow in certifying these prosecutions.

If we have learned one thing in the Judiciary Committee this Congress, it is that the Biden Justice Department's definition of "public interest and substantial justice" is radically different from most Americans.

Does the Biden Justice Department believe it is in the public interest to conspire with Big Tech to stifle speech and censor views, as we have seen in recent disclosures?

Does the Biden Justice Department believe that using the weight of Federal law enforcement to target concerned parents at school board meetings amounts to substantial justice?

The standards in this bill are vague and unworkable, and I am concerned

about how they may be abused by this Justice Department. The Judiciary Committee should have wrestled with these issues and others, but we never had the chance.

Madam Speaker, for the reasons I cited in my opening statement, I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I urge support for the bill for the reasons I stated in my opening statement, and I urge support for the bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4240.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3949) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3949

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022".

##### SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

#### TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Programs To Support Young Victims Who Are Vulnerable To Human Trafficking

Sec. 101. Authority to award competitive grants to enhance collaboration between State child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

Sec. 102. Elimination of sunset for Advisory Council on Human Trafficking.

Sec. 103. Pilot program for youth at high risk of being trafficked.

#### Subtitle B—Governmental Efforts To Prevent Human Trafficking

Sec. 121. Comptroller General report on oversight of Federal supply chains.

Sec. 122. Ensuring anti-trafficking-in-persons trainings and provisions into Codes of Conduct of all Federal departments and executive agencies.

Sec. 123. Government Accountability Office study on accessibility of mental health services and substance use disorder services.

Sec. 124. NSF support of research on impacts of social media on human trafficking.

Subtitle C—Monitoring Child, Forced, and Slave Labor

Sec. 131. Transparency in anti-trafficking expenditures.

Sec. 132. Sense of Congress regarding United States companies adopting counter-trafficking-in-persons policies.

Sec. 133. Amendments to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

Sec. 134. Sense of Congress regarding timely submission of Department of Justice reports.

Sec. 135. Sense of Congress on criteria for classifying victims of child sex trafficking.

Sec. 136. Missing and abducted foster children and youth.

Sec. 137. Modification to State plan for foster care and adoption assistance.

#### TITLE II—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 201. Extension of authorizations under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.

Sec. 202. Improving enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

#### TITLE III—SEVERABILITY

Sec. 301. Severability.

#### TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Programs To Support Young Victims Who Are Vulnerable To Human Trafficking

SEC. 101. AUTHORITY TO AWARD COMPETITIVE GRANTS TO ENHANCE COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATE CHILD WELFARE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart 1 of part B of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 429A. GRANTS TO STATES TO ENHANCE COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATE CHILD WELFARE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS.

"(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to authorize the Secretary, in collaboration with the Attorney General and the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice—

"(1) to make grants to State child welfare and juvenile justice agencies and child- and youth-serving agencies to collaborate in the collection of data relating to dual status youth; and

"(2) to develop practices, policies, and protocols—

"(A) to confront the challenges presented and experienced by dual status youth; and

"(B) for the development of interoperable data systems.

"(b) AUTHORITY TO AWARD GRANTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, from amounts reserved under section 423(a)(2) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall award competitive grants jointly to a State child welfare agency and a State juvenile justice agency to facilitate or enhance collaboration between the child welfare and juvenile justice systems of the State in order to carry out programs to address the needs of dual status youth and their families.

"(2) LENGTH OF GRANTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), a grant shall be awarded under this section for a period of not less than 2 fiscal years and not more than 5 fiscal years.

"(B) EXTENSION OF GRANT.—Upon the application of the grantee, the Secretary may extend the period for which a grant is awarded under this section for not more than 2 fiscal years.

“(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) APPLICATION.—In order for a State to be eligible for a grant under this section, the State shall submit an application, subject to the approval of the Secretary, that includes—

“(A) a description of the proposed leadership collaboration group (including the membership of such group), and how such group will manage and oversee a review and analysis of current practices while working to jointly address enhanced practices to improve outcomes for dual status youth;

“(B) a description of how the State proposes—

“(i) to identify dual status youth;

“(ii) to identify individuals who are at risk of becoming dual status youth;

“(iii) to identify common characteristics shared by dual status youth in the State; and

“(iv) to determine the prevalence of dual status youth in the State;

“(C) a description of current and proposed practices and procedures that the State intends to use—

“(i) to screen and assess dual status youth for risks and treatment needs;

“(ii) to provide targeted and evidence-based services, including educational, behavioral health, and pro-social treatment interventions for dual status youth and their families; and

“(iii) to provide for a lawful process to enhance or ensure the abilities of the State and any relevant agencies to share information and data about dual status youth, while maintaining confidentiality and privacy protections under Federal and State law; and

“(D) a certification that the State has involved local governments, as appropriate, in the development, expansion, modification, operation, or improvement of proposed policy and practice reforms to address the needs of dual status youth.

“(2) NO SUPPLANTATION OF OTHER FUNDS.—Any amounts paid to a State under a grant under this section shall be used to supplement and not supplant other State expenditures on dual status youths or children involved with either the child welfare or juvenile justice systems.

“(3) EVALUATION.—Up to 10 percent of the amount made available to carry out this section for a fiscal year shall be made available to the Secretary to evaluate the effectiveness of the projects funded under this section, using a methodology that—

“(A) includes random assignment whenever feasible, or other research methods that allow for the strongest possible causal inferences when random assignment is not feasible; and

“(B) generates evidence on the impact of specific projects, or groups of projects with identical (or similar) practices and procedures.

“(4) REPORT.—A State child welfare agency and a State juvenile justice agency receiving a grant under this section shall jointly submit to the Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice, a report on the evaluation of the activities carried out under the grant at the end of each fiscal year during the period of the grant. Such report shall include—

“(A) a description of the scope and nature of the dual status youth population in the State, including the number of dual status youth;

“(B) a description of the evidence-based practices and procedures used by the agencies to carry out the activities described in clauses (i) through (iii) of paragraph (1)(C); and

“(C) an analysis of the effects of such practices and procedures, including information regarding—

“(i) the collection of data related to individual dual status youths;

“(ii) aggregate data related to the dual status youth population, including—

“(I) characteristics of dual status youths in the State;

“(II) case processing timelines; and

“(III) information related to case management, the provision of targeted services, and placements within the foster care or juvenile justice system; and

“(iii) the extent to which such practices and procedures have contributed to—

“(I) improved educational outcomes for dual status youths;

“(II) fewer delinquency referrals for dual status youths;

“(III) shorter stays in intensive restrictive placements for dual status youths; or

“(IV) such other outcomes for dual status youths as the State child welfare agency and State juvenile justice agency may identify.

“(d) TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may support State child welfare agencies and State juvenile justice agencies by offering a program, developed in consultation with organizations and agencies with subject matter expertise, of training and technical assistance to assist such agencies in developing programs and protocols that draw on best practices for serving dual status youth in order to facilitate or enhance—

“(1) collaboration between State child welfare agencies and State juvenile justice agencies; and

“(2) the effectiveness of such agencies with respect to working with Federal agencies and child welfare and juvenile justice agencies from other States.

“(e) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this section, and every 3 years thereafter, the Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice shall jointly submit to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, a report on the grants provided under this section.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) DUAL STATUS YOUTH.—The term ‘dual status youth’ means a child who has come into contact with both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems and occupies various statuses in terms of the individual’s relationship to such systems.

“(2) LEADERSHIP COLLABORATION GROUP.—The term ‘leadership collaboration group’ means a group composed of senior officials from the State child welfare agency, the State juvenile justice agency, and other relevant youth and family-serving public agencies and private organizations, including, to the extent practicable, representatives from the State judiciary branch.

“(3) STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE AGENCY.—The term ‘State juvenile justice agency’ means the agency of the State or Indian tribe responsible for administering grant funds awarded under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.).

“(4) STATE CHILD WELFARE AGENCY.—The term ‘State child welfare agency’ means the State agency responsible for administering the program under this subpart, or, in the case of a tribal organization that is receiving payments under section 428, the tribal agency responsible for administering such program.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 423(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 623(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “The sum appropriated” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the sum appropriated”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) GRANTS TO STATES TO ENHANCE COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATE CHILD WELFARE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS.—For each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 2023 for which the amount appropriated under section 425 for the fiscal year exceeds \$270,000,000—

“(A) the Secretary shall reserve from such excess amount such sums as are necessary for making grants under section 429A for such fiscal year; and

“(B) the remainder to be applied under paragraph (1) for purposes of making allotments to States for such fiscal year shall be determined after the Secretary first allots \$70,000 to each State under such paragraph and reserves such sums under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.”.

#### SEC. 102. ELIMINATION OF SUNSET FOR ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

The Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act (section 115 of Public Law 114-22) is amended by striking subsection (h).

#### SEC. 103. PILOT PROGRAM FOR YOUTH AT HIGH RISK OF BEING TRAFFICKED.

Section 202(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20702(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) PILOT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Assistant Attorney General, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary, shall establish a pilot demonstration program, through which community-based organizations in underserved communities, prioritizing rural communities, in the United States may apply for funding to develop, implement, and build replicable treatment models, based on the type of housing unit that the individual being treated lives in, with supportive services and innovative care, treatment, and services.

“(B) POPULATION TO BE SERVED.—The program established pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall primarily serve adolescents and youth who—

“(i) are transitioning out of foster care;

“(ii) struggle with substance use disorder;

“(iii) are pregnant or parenting; or

“(iv) have experienced foster care involvement or involvement in the child welfare system, child poverty, child abuse or neglect, human trafficking, juvenile justice involvement, gang involvement, or homelessness.

“(C) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Funding provided under subparagraph (A) may be used for—

“(i) providing residential care, including temporary or long-term placement as appropriate;

“(ii) providing 24-hour emergency social services response;

“(iii) providing clothing and other daily necessities needed to keep individuals from returning to living on the street;

“(iv) case management services;

“(v) mental health counseling, including specialized counseling and substance abuse treatment;

“(vi) legal services;

“(vii) specialized training for social service providers, public sector personnel, and private sector personnel likely to encounter sex trafficking and labor trafficking victims on issues related to the sex trafficking and labor trafficking of minors; and

“(viii) outreach and education programs to provide information about deterrence and

prevention of sex trafficking and labor trafficking of minors.

“(D) FUNDING PRIORITY.—The Assistant Attorney General shall give funding priority to community-based programs that provide crisis stabilization, emergency shelter, and addiction treatment for adolescents and transitional age residential programs that have reputable outcomes.”

**Subtitle B—Governmental Efforts To Prevent Human Trafficking**

**SEC. 121. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON OVERSIGHT OF FEDERAL SUPPLY CHAINS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than June 1, 2024, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on Federal contract supply chain oversight related to the prevention of trafficking in persons.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include an assessment of the following:

(1) The compliance of Federal agencies with the requirement under section 1704(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (22 U.S.C. 7104b(c)(1)) to refer to suspension and debarment officials allegations of trafficking in persons activities on the part of contract, grant, and cooperative agreement recipients.

(2) The compliance of Federal agencies with the requirement to include the contract clause regarding combating trafficking in persons provided for under section 222.50 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (or successor regulations).

(3) Federal agency enforcement and monitoring activities related to ensuring the compliance of Federal contractors and subcontractors with the annual certification requirements under such section 222.50.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

**SEC. 122. ENSURING ANTI-TRAFFICKING-IN-PERSONS TRAININGS AND PROVISIONS INTO CODES OF CONDUCT OF ALL FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Human trafficking is inimical to every Federal agency’s core values and inherently harmful and dehumanizing.

(2) Through the adoption of a Code of Conduct, Federal agencies hold their personnel to similar standards that are required of contractors and subcontractors of the agency under Federal law.

(3) Human trafficking is a violation of human rights and against Federal law.

(4) The United States Government seeks to deter activities that would facilitate or support trafficking in persons.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING-IN-PERSONS POLICIES.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) beginning not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of every Federal agency should incorporate a module on human trafficking into its staff training requirements and menu of topics to be covered in the annual ethics training of such agency;

(2) such staff trainings should teach employees how to prevent, identify, and report trafficking in persons;

(3) Federal agencies that already provide counter trafficking-in-persons training for

staff should share their curricula with agencies that do not have such curricula;

(4) the head of each agency should inform all candidates for employment about the anti-trafficking provisions in the Code of Conduct of the agency;

(5) employees of each Federal agency should sign acknowledgment of the agency’s Code of Conduct, which should be kept in the file of the employee; and

(6) a violation of the Code of Conduct should lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

(c) POLICY FOR EXECUTIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES.—The President shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that each officer and employee (including temporary employees, persons stationed abroad while working for the United States, and detailees from other agencies of the Federal Government) of an agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government is subject to a policy with a minimum standard that contains—

(1) a prohibition from engaging in human trafficking while employed by the Government in a full-time or part-time capacity;

(2) a requirement that all Federal personnel, without regard to whether the person is stationed abroad, be sensitized to human trafficking and the ethical conduct requirements that prohibit the procurement of trafficking in persons;

(3) a requirement that all such personnel be equipped with the necessary knowledge and tools to prevent, recognize, report, and address human trafficking offenses through a training for new personnel and through regular refresher courses offered every 2 years; and

(4) a requirement that all such personnel report to the applicable inspector general and agency trafficking in persons point of contact any suspected cases of misconduct, waste, fraud, or abuse relating to trafficking in persons.

(d) TIMING.—The policy described in subsection (c)—

(1) shall be established or integrated into all applicable employee codes of conduct not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) may not replace any preexisting code of conduct that contains more robust requirements than the requirements described in subsection (c); and

(3) shall be signed by all personnel described in subsection (c) not later than 2 years after such date of enactment.

(e) REPORTING.—The Office of Inspector General of a Federal department or agency, in consultation with the head of such agency, shall submit an annual report to Congress, which shall be publicly accessible, containing—

(1) the number of suspected violations reported;

(2) the number of investigations;

(3) the status and outcomes of such investigations; and

(4) any recommended actions to improve the programs and operations of such agency.

**SEC. 123. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE STUDY ON ACCESSIBILITY OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER SERVICES.**

Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a study of the accessibility of mental health services and substance use disorder treatment and recovery for survivors of human trafficking in the United States of various ages; and

(2) submit a report to Congress containing the findings of such study and recommendations for increased accessibility and affordability for survivors of trafficking.

**SEC. 124. NSF SUPPORT OF RESEARCH ON IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HUMAN TRAFFICKING.—The term “human trafficking” means an act or practice described in section 103(11) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(11)).

(2) SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM.—The term “social media platform” means a website or internet medium that—

(A) permits a person to become a registered user, establish an account, or create a profile for the purpose of allowing users to create, share, and view user-generated content through such an account or profile;

(B) enables 1 or more users to generate content that can be viewed by other users of the medium; and

(C) primarily serves as a medium for users to interact with content generated by other users of the medium.

(b) SUPPORT OF RESEARCH.—The Director of the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall support merit-reviewed and competitively awarded research on the impact of online social media platforms on the maintenance or expansion of human trafficking, which may include—

(1) fundamental research on digital forensic tools or other technologies for verifying the authenticity of social media platform users and their materials, that are utilized in the promotion or operation of human trafficking networks;

(2) fundamental research on privacy preserving technical tools that may aid law enforcement’s ability to identify and prosecute individuals or entities promoting or involved in human trafficking;

(3) social and behavioral research related to social media platform users who engage with those promoting or involved in human trafficking;

(4) research on the effectiveness of expanding public understanding, awareness, or law enforcement efforts in combating human trafficking through social media platforms; and

(5) research awards coordinated with other Federal agencies and programs, including the Information Integrity Research and Development Interagency Working Group and the Privacy Research and Development Interagency Working Group of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program, the Office for Victims of Crime of the Department of Justice, the Blue Campaign of the Department of Homeland Security, the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons of the Department of State, and activities of the Department of Transportation and the Advisory Committee on Human Trafficking.

(c) SURVIVORS.—To the extent possible, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall ensure that research supported under subsection (b) incorporates the experiences, input, and safety and privacy concerns of human trafficking survivors.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives—

(A) the Director's findings with respect to the feasibility for research opportunities, including with the private sector social media platform companies, to improve the ability to combat human trafficking operations; and

(B) any recommendations of the Director that could facilitate and improve communication and coordination among the private sector, the National Science Foundation, and relevant Federal agencies to improve the ability to combat human trafficking operations through social media.

(2) **RESULTS OF RESEARCH.**—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on the results of the research supported under this section.

#### **Subtitle C—Monitoring Child, Forced, and Slave Labor**

### **SEC. 131. TRANSPARENCY IN ANTI-TRAFFICKING EXPENDITURES.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than October 1 of each of the following 5 years, the head of each Federal department or agency to which amounts are appropriated for the purpose of awarding grants for anti-trafficking in persons, and the head of each Federal department and agency contributing to the annual congressional earmark for counter-trafficking in persons, shall publish on the public website of the department or agency, with respect to the prior fiscal year—

(1) each obligation or expenditure of Federal funds for the purpose of combating human trafficking and forced labor; and

(2) subject to subsection (b), and with respect to each such obligation or expenditure, the name of a primary recipient, and any subgrantees, and their project location, activity, award amounts, and award periods.

(b) **EXCEPTION FOR SECURITY CONCERNS.**—If the head of a Federal department or agency determines that a primary recipient or subgrantee for purposes of subsection (a) has a security concern—

(1) the award recipients shall not be publicly identified pursuant to subsection (a)(2); and

(2) only the activity, award amounts, and award periods shall be publicly listed pursuant to such subsection.

### **SEC. 132. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING UNITED STATES COMPANIES ADOPTING COUNTER-TRAFFICKING-IN-PERSONS POLICIES.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) companies headquartered or doing business in the United States that are not small business concerns (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)) should adopt a written policy not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act that—

(A) prohibits trafficking in persons;

(B) is published annually; and

(C) is accessible in a prominent place on their public website; and

(2) such policy should expressly prohibit the company, its employees, or agents from—

(A) engaging in human trafficking;

(B) using forced labor for the development, production, shipping, or sale of its goods or services;

(C) destroying, concealing, confiscating, or otherwise denying access by an employee to

the employee's identity or immigration documents, such as passports or drivers' licenses, regardless of issuing authority;

(D) using misleading or fraudulent practices during the recruitment of employees or offering of employment, such as—

(i) failing to disclose, in a format and language understood by the employee or potential employee, basic information; or

(ii) making material misrepresentations during the recruitment of employees regarding the key terms and conditions of employment, including—

(I) wages and fringe benefits;

(II) the location of work;

(III) the living conditions;

(IV) housing and associated costs (if employer- or agent-provided or arranged);

(V) any significant costs to be charged to the employee or potential employee; and

(VI) the hazardous nature of the work, if applicable;

(E) using recruiters that do not comply with local labor laws of the country in which the recruiting takes place;

(F) providing or arranging housing that fails to meet the host country housing and safety standards; and

(G) failing to provide an employment contract, recruitment agreement, or other required work document—

(i) in writing—

(I) in a language the employee understands; or

(II) along with an independent interpreter if the document cannot be provided in a language the employee understands;

(ii) not later than 5 days before the employee relocates, if relocation is required to perform the work; and

(iii) that includes details about work description, wages, work locations, living accommodations and associated costs, time off, round-trip transportation arrangements, grievance processes, and the content of applicable laws and regulations that prohibit trafficking in persons.

### **SEC. 133. AMENDMENTS TO THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT.**

Section 111(b)(1) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106g(b)(1)) is amended by striking “a victim of” and all that follows and inserting “a victim of ‘child abuse and neglect’ and of ‘sexual abuse’ if the child is identified, by a State or local agency employee of the State or locality involved, as being a victim of human trafficking.”.

### **SEC. 134. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING TIMELY SUBMISSION OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REPORTS.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Department of Justice has failed to meet its reporting requirements under title IV of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.); and

(2) progress on critical data collection about human trafficking and crime reporting are in jeopardy as a result of such failure and must be addressed immediately.

### **SEC. 135. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFYING VICTIMS OF CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all States (including the District of Columbia) and territories should evaluate whether to eliminate the requirement for third-party control to properly qualify a child as a victim of sex trafficking, to—

(A) aid in the identification and prevention of child sex trafficking;

(B) protect children; and

(C) appropriately prosecute perpetrators to the fullest extent of the law; and

(2) a person is qualified as a victim of child sex trafficking if the person is a victim, as a child, of human trafficking.

### **SEC. 136. MISSING AND ABDUCTED FOSTER CHILDREN AND YOUTH.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) each State child welfare agency should—

(A) prioritize developing and implementing protocols to comply with section 471(a)(35) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(35)), as amended by section 137; and

(B) report the information the agency receives about missing or abducted foster children and youth to the National Center on Missing and Exploited Children and to law enforcement authorities for inclusion in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center database, in accordance with section 471(a)(34) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(34));

(2) the reports described in paragraph (1)(B)—

(A) should be made immediately (and in no case later than 24 hours) after the information is received; and

(B) were required to be provided to the Secretary of Health and Human Services beginning on September 30, 2016; and

(3) according to section 471(a)(34) of such Act, each State child welfare agency was required to submit annual reports to the Secretary of Health and Human Services beginning on September 30, 2017, to notify the Secretary of the total number of children and youth who are victims of human trafficking.

### **SEC. 137. MODIFICATION TO STATE PLAN FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE.**

(a) **STATE PLAN AMENDMENT.**—Section 471(a)(35)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(35)(B)) is amended by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting the following: “(referred to in this subparagraph as “NCMEC”), and that the State agency shall maintain regular communication with law enforcement agencies and NCMEC in efforts to provide a safe recovery of a missing or abducted child or youth, including by sharing information pertaining to the child's or youth's recovery and circumstances related to the recovery, and that the State report submitted to law enforcement agencies and NCMEC shall include where reasonably possible—

“(i) a photo of the missing or abducted child or youth;

“(ii) a description of the child's or youth's physical features, such as height, weight, sex, ethnicity, race, hair color, and eye color; and

“(iii) endangerment information, such as the child's or youth's pregnancy status, prescription medications, suicidal tendencies, vulnerability to being sex trafficked, and other health or risk factors;”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **DELAY IF STATE LEGISLATION REQUIRED.**—In the case of a State plan under part E of title IV of the Social Security Act which the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines requires State legislation (other than legislation appropriating funds) in order for the plan to meet the additional requirements imposed by the amendment made by subsection (a), the State plan shall not be regarded as failing to comply with the requirements of such part solely on the basis of the failure of the plan to meet such additional requirements before the first day of the first calendar quarter beginning after the close of the first regular session of the State legislature that begins after the date of enactment of this Act. For purposes of the previous sentence, in the case of a State that has a 2-year legislative session, each year of the session shall be deemed to

be a separate regular session of the State legislature.

## TITLE II—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

### SEC. 201. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.

Section 113 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “To carry out the purposes of sections 106(b) and 107(b),” and inserting “To carry out the purposes of sections 106(b) and 107(b) of this Act and section 429A of the Social Security Act,”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “2018 through 2021” and inserting “2023 through 2028”;

(2) in subsection (d)(3), by striking “\$11,000,000 to the Attorney General for each of the fiscal years 2018 through 2021” and inserting “\$11,000,000 to the Attorney General for each of the fiscal years 2023 through 2028”;

(3) in subsection (f), by striking “2018 through 2021.” and inserting “2023 through 2028”; and

(4) in subsection (i)—

(A) by striking “2018 through 2021” and inserting “2023 through 2028”; and

(B) by inserting “of which \$2,000,000 shall be made available each fiscal year for the establishment of a labor trafficking investigation team within the Department of Homeland Security Center for Countering Human Trafficking, and the remaining funds shall be used” after “expended.”.

### SEC. 202. IMPROVING ENFORCEMENT OF SECTION 307 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930.

There is authorized to be appropriated \$20,000,000, for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028, to the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to strengthen the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

## TITLE III—SEVERABILITY

### SEC. 301. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act or amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act and the amendments made by this Act, and the application of the provision or amendment to any other person or circumstance, shall not be affected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3949.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3949, the Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthoriza-

tion Act of 2022, which would reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, which expired in September of last year.

This legislation would also extend and update programs for human trafficking survivors while increasing the funding authorization to reflect current spending levels through 2027.

Human trafficking continues to be one of the most important challenges of our time. More than 20 years after we first passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, traffickers continued to find new ways to exploit 25 million people around the world while generating more than \$150 billion annually.

The TVPA serves as the foundation for the United States’ countertrafficking efforts and contains a multitude of authorizations for the programs that support this crucial work. It is, therefore, critical that we reauthorize this legislation.

S. 3949 would help prevent human trafficking, promote services to trafficking victims and survivors, encourage Federal coordination on data collection and crime reporting, and promote justice for trafficking survivors.

The bill would improve training of Federal law enforcement personnel by ensuring anti-trafficking trainings are included in all staff trainings for Federal departments and executive agencies. It would also establish a pilot program to which underserved communities in the United States may apply for funding to develop and implement treatment models and support services for youth at high risk of being trafficked.

The bill would also facilitate investigations into potential human trafficking cases by strengthening statutes and penalties for trafficking offenses. In addition, it would include the Survivors’ Bill of Rights, which encourages States to adopt the same protections for survivors of State sex crimes that already exist at the Federal level.

Lastly, we know that trafficking victims are of all ages, genders, ethnicities, nationalities, and sexual orientations. However, some vulnerable individuals, including minors in foster care or involved in the juvenile justice system, are more likely to be targeted and victimized.

To encourage State agencies to work together to keep these at-risk youth safe and off the streets, S. 3949 would make grants to State child welfare and juvenile justice agencies to collaborate in the collection of data on youth who are involved in both systems or dual-status youth, and encourage better cooperation between State agencies that oversee juvenile justice and child welfare programs.

The United States has built one of the strongest anti-trafficking responses in the world, yet the fight is not over. We can and must continue to improve and strengthen our anti-trafficking response.

That is why I thank Senators Feinstein and Grassley for introducing S.

3949, legislation necessary to end all forms of human trafficking and modern-day slavery.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, S. 3949 requires that certain services be provided to trafficking survivors with a history in the State child protection and welfare system. For example, it would require that trafficking victims with a history in the child welfare system receive basic education, life skills training, job skills training, and other professional development.

The bill also prohibits officials who are investigating trafficking from engaging in illicit relationships or contact with witnesses, victims, potential witnesses, and potential victims during the course of the investigation.

It also requires all Federal agencies to ensure that all staff receive training related to human trafficking and acknowledge the agency’s code of conduct as it relates to human trafficking.

Additionally, this bill requires the Comptroller General to report to Congress on the prevention of trafficking of persons in the Federal contract supply chain.

Madam Speaker, I would just say if we really want to deal with the trafficking problem, the number one thing we could do, the number one thing we should do, the best thing we could do is actually secure the border. But this week, the Democrats are looking to do just the opposite and make an already chaotic situation even more chaotic with the repeal of title 42.

That is what we should be focusing on. If we really care about this terrible human trafficking concern and problem, we would secure our southern border, but that is not, unfortunately, where this administration wants to go.

This legislation is fine, but if we really want to address the overriding problem here, we would be focused on the border.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, for the reasons I stated in my opening statement, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3949, the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022, which reauthorizes the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

Human trafficking is one of the greatest ongoing threats to human rights in the world—and in this country.

An estimated 25 percent of human trafficking victims are reportedly in my home state of Texas, with Houston being one of the largest hubs for human trafficking in the country. And although some populations are at greater risk of victimization than others, human trafficking spans all races, ages, genders, and every socioeconomic status.

In 2020, the National Human Trafficking Hotline identified more than 16,000 victims of human trafficking, who likely represent only a fraction of the actual problem.

In that same year, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received more than 21.7 million reports, most of which were related to child sexual abuse material, online enticement, child sex trafficking, and child sexual molestation.

Victims who have been exploited or abused sexually or trafficked, whether for labor or sex, require and deserve victim-focused, culturally informed responses from well-trained providers and law enforcement, that direct them towards emergency and long-term services critical to sustaining them as they heal.

Funding and grants to develop, expand, strengthen, and provide these victim services and programming are vital to our efforts to identify victims, provide healing, prevent further victimization, and ensure justice.

Because it is our duty not only to ensure victims and survivors of these ghastly crimes are not re-victimized but also to provide them with services that help them successfully re-integrate into society, we must extend the authorizations of the vital programs within the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

I support S. 3949 and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3949.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ABOLISH TRAFFICKING REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3946) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3946

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Abolish Trafficking Reauthorization Act of 2022”.

#### SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.

#### TITLE I—GRANTS RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION AND ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- Sec. 101. Grants for specialized human trafficking training and technical assistance for service providers.
- Sec. 102. Technical and clarifying update to civil remedy.
- Sec. 103. Ensuring protection and confidentiality for survivors of human trafficking.
- Sec. 104. Grants for State improvements.

- Sec. 105. Additional reauthorization.
- Sec. 106. Redesignations.

#### TITLE II—COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- Sec. 201. Bankruptcy.

#### TITLE III—CYBER HARASSMENT PREVENTION

##### Subtitle A—Cybercrime Statistics

- Sec. 311. National strategy, classification, and reporting on cybercrime.

##### Subtitle B—Prioritizing Online Threat Enforcement

- Sec. 321. Improved investigative and forensic resources for enforcement of laws related to cybercrimes against individuals.

- Sec. 322. Report.

- Sec. 323. Information sharing.

- Sec. 324. Training and technical assistance for States.

#### TITLE IV—OTHER FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- Sec. 401. Cybercrime.

- Sec. 402. Elimination of barriers.

- Sec. 403. Tip organizations.

- Sec. 404. Data collection.

- Sec. 405. Cumulative biennial report on data collection and statistics.

- Sec. 406. Forced labor requirements.

#### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

- (1) **COMPUTER.**—The term “computer” includes a computer network and any interactive electronic device.

- (2) **CYBERCRIME AGAINST INDIVIDUALS.**—The term “cybercrime against individuals” has the meaning given that term in section 1401(a) Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022 (34 U.S.C. 30107(a)).

- (3) **HOMELESS YOUTH.**—The term “homeless youth” has the meaning given the term “homeless children and youths” in section 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a).

#### TITLE I—GRANTS RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION AND ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

##### SEC. 101. GRANTS FOR SPECIALIZED HUMAN TRAFFICKING TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS.

- (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 111(c)(1) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20708(c)(1)) is amended by inserting “, which may include programs to build law enforcement capacity to identify and respond to human trafficking that are funded through the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services of the Department of Justice, such as the Interdiction for the Protection of Children Program” before the semicolon.

- (b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 107(c)(4)(A) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(c)(4)(A)) is amended by inserting “in order to fulfill the purposes described in section 111 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20708)” before the period at the end.

##### SEC. 102. TECHNICAL AND CLARIFYING UPDATE TO CIVIL REMEDY.

- Section 1595(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or attempts or conspires to benefit,” after “whoever knowingly benefits.”

##### SEC. 103. ENSURING PROTECTION AND CONFIDENTIALITY FOR SURVIVORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

- The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### “SEC. 114. ENSURING PROTECTION AND CONFIDENTIALITY FOR SURVIVORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘covered grant’ means a grant from the Attorney General or the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 106(b), 107(b), or 107(f); and

“(2) the term ‘covered recipient’ means a grantee or subgrantee receiving funds under a covered grant.

“(b) **GRANT CONDITIONS.**—Covered grants and covered recipients shall be subject, at the election of the Attorney General or the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as applicable, to—

“(1) the conditions under section 40002(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(b)(2)) that apply with respect to grants under such Act and grantees and subgrantees for such grants; or

“(2) the conditions under section 306(c)(5) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10406(c)(5)) that apply with respect to grants under such Act and grantees and subgrantees for such grants.

“(c) **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE-SPONSORED RESEARCH.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a covered recipient from sharing personally identifying information with researchers seeking the information for the purposes of conducting research—

“(1) that is funded by the Department of Justice;

“(2) for which protections are in place in accordance with the requirements under part 22 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto, and section 812(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10231(a)); and

“(3) for which a current privacy certificate is on file documenting how the researchers intend to fulfill the obligations under such part 22.”

##### SEC. 104. GRANTS FOR STATE IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) **ENHANCING THE ABILITY OF STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES TO IDENTIFY AND RESPOND TO CHILDREN WHO ARE, OR ARE AT RISK OF BEING, VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Title II of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20701 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 204 the following:

##### “SEC. 204A. ENHANCING THE ABILITY OF STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES TO IDENTIFY AND RESPOND TO CHILDREN WHO ARE, OR ARE AT RISK OF BEING, VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING.

“(a) **GRANTS TO ENHANCE CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may make grants to eligible States to develop, improve, or expand programs that assist State, local, or Tribal child welfare agencies with identifying and responding to—

“(1) children considered victims of ‘child abuse and neglect’ and of ‘sexual abuse’ under the application of section 111(b)(1) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106g(b)(1)) because of being identified as being a victim or at risk of being a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons; and

“(2) children over whom such agencies have responsibility for placement, care, or supervision and for whom there is reasonable cause to believe are, or are at risk of being a victim of 1 or more severe forms of trafficking in persons.

“(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **CHILD.**—The term ‘child’ means an individual who has not attained 18 years of age or such older age as the State has elected under section 475(8) of the Social Security



Act (42 U.S.C. 675(8)). At the option of an eligible State, such term may include an individual who has not attained 26 years of age.

“(2) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term ‘eligible State’ means a State that has not received more than 3 grants under this section and meets 1 or more of the following criteria:

“(A) ELIMINATION OF THIRD PARTY CONTROL REQUIREMENT.—The State has eliminated or will eliminate any requirement relating to identification of a controlling third party who causes a child to engage in a commercial sex act in order for the child to be considered a victim of trafficking or a victim of 1 or more severe forms of trafficking in persons for purposes of accessing child welfare services and care.

“(B) APPLICATION OF STANDARD FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING.—The State considers a child to be a victim of trafficking if the individual is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, as described in subparagraph (A) of section 103(11) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(11)).

“(C) DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE CHILD WELFARE PLAN PROTOCOLS.—The State agency responsible for administering the State plan for foster care and adoption assistance under part E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 670 et seq.) has developed and is implementing or will develop and implement protocols that meet the following reporting requirements:

“(i) The requirement to report immediately, and in no case later than 24 hours after receiving, information on children who have been identified as being a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons to law enforcement authorities under paragraph (34)(A) of section 471(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)).

“(ii) The requirement to report immediately, and in no case later than 24 hours after receiving, information on missing or abducted children to law enforcement authorities, including children classified as ‘runaways’, for entry into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, under paragraph (35)(B) of such section.

“(iii) The requirement to report to the Secretary of Health and Human Services the total number of children who are victims of child human trafficking under paragraph (34)(B) of such section.

“(D) TRAFFICKING-SPECIFIC PROTOCOL.—The State has developed and implemented or will develop and implement a specialized protocol for responding to a child who is, or is at risk of being, a trafficking victim to ensure the response focuses on the child’s specific safety needs as a victim of trafficking, and that includes the development and use of an alternative mechanism for investigating and responding to cases of child human trafficking in which the alleged offender is not the child’s parent or caregiver without utilizing existing processes for investigating and responding to other forms of child abuse or neglect that require the filing of an abuse or neglect petition.

“(3) INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘Indian tribe’ and ‘tribal organization’ have the meanings given those terms in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

“(4) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Such term includes an Indian tribe, tribal organization, or tribal consortium with a plan approved under section 479B of the Social Security Act

(42 U.S.C. 679c), or which is receiving funding to provide foster care under part E of title IV of such Act pursuant to a cooperative agreement or contract with a State.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-164; 22 U.S.C. 7101 note) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 204 the following:

“204A. Enhancing the ability of State, local, and Tribal child welfare agencies to identify and respond to children who are, or are at risk of being, victims of trafficking.”.

(b) FUNDING.—Section 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) GRANTS FOR STATE IMPROVEMENTS.—To carry out the purposes of section 204A of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, there are authorized to be appropriated \$4,000,000 to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2027.”.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS AND TRAFFICKING PREVENTION.—It is the sense of Congress that health care and social service licensing boards and professional membership associations should facilitate access to trafficking-specific training guided by the Department of Health and Human Service’s Core Competencies for Human Trafficking Response in Health Care and Behavioral Health Systems on—

(1) the scope and signs of human trafficking and child sexual abuse that present in the applicable health care, behavioral health, or social services settings;

(2) how to interact with potential victims of trafficking (as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)) and with survivors of human trafficking, using an age-appropriate, gender-responsive, culturally and linguistically appropriate, and trauma-informed approach; and

(3) the manner in which to respond to victims and potential victims of trafficking or child sexual exploitation and abuse.

#### SEC. 105. ADDITIONAL REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) AIRPORT PERSONNEL TRAINING TO IDENTIFY AND REPORT HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.—Section 303 of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-425; 132 Stat. 5488) is amended by striking “2018 through 2021” and inserting “2022 through 2027”.

(b) HERO CORPS HIRING.—Section 890A(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 473(g)(2)) is amended by striking “2019 through 2022” and inserting “2022 through 2027”.

(c) REAUTHORIZING THE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT AND ENSURING FULL FUNDING FOR THE DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING VICTIMS’ FUND.—Section 3014 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “and ending on December 16, 2022”; and

(2) in subsection (e)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “2023” and inserting “2027”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking “(42 U.S.C. 14044c)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20705)”;

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking “(42 U.S.C. 13002(b))” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20304)”;

(D) in subparagraph (D), by striking “(42 U.S.C. 17616)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 21116)”.

(d) EXTENSION OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING GRANT PROGRAMS.—The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 112A(b)(4) (22 U.S.C. 7109a(b)(4)), by striking “2018 through 2021” and inserting “2022 through 2027”; and

(2) in section 112B(d) (22 U.S.C. 7109b(d)) is amended by striking “2008 through 2011” and inserting “2022 through 2027”; and

(3) in section 113 (22 U.S.C. 7110)—

(A) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “2018 through 2021” and inserting “2022 through 2027”; and

(B) in subsection (d)(3), by striking “2018 through 2021” and inserting “2022 through 2027”; and

(C) in subsection (e)(3), by striking “2008 through 2011” and inserting “2022 through 2027”.

(e) GRANTS FOR RAPE, ABUSE & INCEST NATIONAL NETWORK.—Section 628(d) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (34 U.S.C. 20985(d)) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2007 through 2010” and inserting “fiscal years 2022 through 2027”.

#### SEC. 106. REDESIGNATIONS.

(a) GRANTS FOR SPECIALIZED HUMAN TRAFFICKING TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Section 111 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20708) is redesignated as section 208 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 and transferred so as to appear after section 207 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.

(b) ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.—

(1) JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2015.—Sections 114, 119, and 606 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (34 U.S.C. 20709, 20710, 20711) are redesignated as sections 209, 210, and 211, respectively, of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 and transferred so as to appear after section 208 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, as so redesignated and transferred by subsection (a) of this section.

(2) ABOLISH HUMAN TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2017.—Section 7 of the Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017 (34 U.S.C. 20709a) is redesignated as section 212 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 and transferred so as to appear after section 211 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, as so redesignated and transferred by paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(3) TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2017.—Sections 501 and 504 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017 (34 U.S.C. 20709b, 20709c) are redesignated as sections 213 and 214, respectively, of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 and transferred so as to appear after section 212 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, as so redesignated and transferred by paragraph (2) of this subsection.

#### TITLE II—COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

##### SEC. 201. BANKRUPTCY.

Section 523(a) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (18), by striking “or” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (19), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (19) the following:

“(20) for injury to an individual by the debtor relating to a violation of chapter 77 of title 18, including injury caused by an instance in which the debtor knowingly benefitted financially, or by receiving anything

of value, from participation in a venture that the debtor knew or should have known engaged in an act in violation of chapter 77 of title 18.”.

### TITLE III—CYBER HARASSMENT PREVENTION

#### Subtitle A—Cybercrime Statistics

#### SEC. 311. NATIONAL STRATEGY, CLASSIFICATION, AND REPORTING ON CYBERCRIME.

(a) NATIONAL STRATEGY.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall develop a national strategy, which shall be developed to supplement, not duplicate, the National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking and the National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction of the Department of Justice, to—

(1) reduce the incidence of cybercrimes against individuals;

(2) coordinate investigations of cybercrimes against individuals by Federal law enforcement agencies; and

(3) increase the number of Federal prosecutions of cybercrimes against individuals.

(b) REPORTING ON CYBERCRIME TAXONOMY.—Section 3(c) of the Better Cybercrime Metrics Act (34 U.S.C. 30109 note) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “, which shall include the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives,” after “committees of Congress”.

#### Subtitle B—Prioritizing Online Threat Enforcement

#### SEC. 321. IMPROVED INVESTIGATIVE AND FORENSIC RESOURCES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS RELATED TO CYBERCRIMES AGAINST INDIVIDUALS.

Subject to the availability of appropriations to carry out this section, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secretary of Homeland Security, including the Executive Associate Director of Homeland Security Investigations, shall, with respect to cybercrimes against individuals—

(1) ensure that there are not fewer than 10 additional operational agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation designated to support the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice in the investigation and coordination of cybercrimes against individuals;

(2) ensure that each office of a United States Attorney designates at least 1 Assistant United States Attorney as responsible for investigating and prosecuting cybercrimes against individuals; and

(3) ensure the implementation of a regular and comprehensive training program—

(A) the purpose of which is to train agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the investigation and prosecution of such crimes and the enforcement of laws related to cybercrimes against individuals; and

(B) that includes relevant forensic training related to investigating and prosecuting cybercrimes against individuals.

#### SEC. 322. REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the National Academy of Sciences submits the report required under section 3(c) of the Better Cybercrime Metrics Act (34 U.S.C. 30109 note), and once each year thereafter, the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that addresses, to the extent data are available, the nature, extent, and amount of funding under the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.) for victims of cybercrimes against individuals.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an analysis of victims’ assistance, victims’ compensation, and discretionary grants under which victims of cybercrimes against individuals received assistance; and

(2) recommendations for improving services for victims of cybercrimes against individuals.

#### SEC. 323. INFORMATION SHARING.

(a) RECIPROCAL INFORMATION SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle I of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 481 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by striking sections 895 through 899; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

#### “SEC. 895. RECIPROCAL INFORMATION SHARING.

“Acting in accordance with a bilateral or multilateral arrangement, the Secretary, in the Secretary’s discretion and on the basis of reciprocity, may provide information from the National Sex Offender Registry relating to a conviction for a sex offense against a minor (as such terms are defined in section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (34 U.S.C. 20911)) to a foreign government upon the request of the foreign government, and may receive comparable information from the foreign government.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296; 116 Stat. 2135) is amended by striking the items relating to sections 895 through 899 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 895. Reciprocal information sharing.”.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the amendments made by this subsection shall be construed to effect the amendments made by sections 895 through 899 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296; 116 Stat. 2256).

(b) CLARIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO CONTINUING REGISTRATION.—Section 240(b) of William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 212b(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) CLARIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO CONTINUING REGISTRATION.—An individual may not be issued or reissued a passport without a unique identifier solely because the individual has moved or otherwise resides outside the United States.”.

#### SEC. 324. TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATES.

The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the United States Secret Service, the Executive Associate Director of Homeland Security Investigations, and non-governmental and survivor stakeholders, shall create, compile, evaluate, and disseminate materials and information, and provide the necessary training and technical assistance, to assist States and units of local government in—

(1) investigating, prosecuting, pursuing, preventing, understanding, and mitigating the impact of—

(A) physical, sexual, and psychological abuse of cybercrime victims, including victims of human trafficking that is facilitated by interactive computer services;

(B) exploitation of cybercrime victims; and

(C) deprioritization of cybercrime; and

(2) assessing, addressing, and mitigating the physical and psychological trauma to victims of cybercrime.

#### TITLE IV—OTHER FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

#### SEC. 401. CYBERCRIME.

Subject to the availability of appropriations, and in accordance with the com-

parable level of the General Schedule, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide incentive pay, in an amount that is not more than 25 percent of the basic pay of the individual, to an individual appointed to a position in the Department of Justice (including the Federal Bureau of Investigation) or the Department of Homeland Security (including positions in Homeland Security Investigations), respectively, requiring significant cyber skills, including to aid in—

(1) the protection of trafficking victims;

(2) the prevention of trafficking in persons;

or

(3) the prosecution of technology-facilitated crimes against children by buyers or traffickers in persons.

#### SEC. 402. ELIMINATION OF BARRIERS.

(a) MINORS.—A Federal agency may not require a survivor of human trafficking who is less than 18 years of age or a homeless youth to obtain the consent or signature of the parent or guardian of the survivor or homeless youth to receive a copy of a Government-issued identity card issued to the survivor or homeless youth.

(b) FEES.—A Federal agency may not charge a survivor of human trafficking or a homeless youth a fee to obtain a copy of a Government-issued identity card issued to the survivor or homeless youth.

#### SEC. 403. TIP ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (H), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (I), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(J) at the discretion of the Attorney General, payments to reimburse operating expenses and program costs incurred by crime-tip organizations that—

“(i) annually waive their qualification for—

“(I) awards for information leading to forfeiture under subparagraph (C); and

“(II) receiving payment from equitably shared forfeiture funds; and

“(ii) offer rewards for information about violations of Federal criminal laws prohibiting human trafficking.”.

#### SEC. 404. DATA COLLECTION.

Section 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (Q)—

(A) in clause (vii), by adding “and” at the end; and

(B) in clause (viii), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (R), by striking “and” at the end;

(3) in the first subparagraph (S), as added by section 121(a) of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-425; 132 Stat. 5478), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(4) by redesignating the second subparagraph (S), as added by section 7154(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92; 113 Stat. 2260), as subparagraph (T);

(5) in subparagraph (T), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(U) with respect to applications described in subparagraph (B), (C), (D), or (F), when available, if the application was denied, the reason for the denial and the length of time it took for the denial to be issued; and

“(V) disaggregated data regarding—

“(i) the number of victims trafficked by third parties and by family members;

“(ii) victims trafficked by victim age; and  
 “(iii) victims trafficked by the type of trafficking.”.

**SEC. 405. CUMULATIVE BIENNIAL REPORT ON DATA COLLECTION AND STATISTICS.**

Not later than 280 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall each submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives the status of the required data collection and reporting requirements of the Attorney General and the Secretary, respectively, related to trafficking, which shall include the status of—

(1) the study required under section 201(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20701(a)(1)(B)(ii));

(2) the State reports required under section 237(b) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (34 U.S.C. 41309(b)) to be included in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the National Incident-Based Reporting System;

(3) the report required under section 237(c)(1)(A) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457; 122 Stat. 5084);

(4) the report required under section 237(c)(1)(B) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457; 122 Stat. 5084);

(5) the report required under section 237(c)(1)(C) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457; 122 Stat. 5084); and

(6) the comprehensive study required under section 237(c)(2) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457; 122 Stat. 5085).

**SEC. 406. FORCED LABOR REQUIREMENTS.**

(a) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall establish a team of not less than 10 agents within the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be assigned to exclusively investigate labor trafficking.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out paragraph (1) \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 to 2027, to remain available until expended.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a team of not less than 10 agents within the Center for Countering Human Trafficking of the Department of Homeland Security to be assigned to exclusively investigate labor trafficking.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out paragraph (1) \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 to 2027, to remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

□ 1130

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3946.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 3946, the Abolish Human Trafficking Reauthorization Act, which reauthorizes crucial programs that help combat human trafficking.

Human trafficking is a multibillion-dollar criminal industry that exists in cities, suburbs, and rural towns, and denies freedom to nearly 25 million people around the world. Our inability to see the harms of human trafficking allows it to persist and leaves victims vulnerable, sometimes even as they think they have found those who will help them escape.

S. 3946 would reauthorize and extend many critical programs through 2027 that are vital to the fight to end this form of modern-day slavery.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act, or TVPA, is a crucial law that provides the legal framework for the United States to combat, monitor, and prosecute human trafficking crimes, while also providing key services to victims of trafficking.

S. 3946 would reauthorize key TVPA programs through 2027 that fund restorative services for victim and law enforcement antitrafficking operations and training.

This legislation would also establish confidentiality protections for victims; prioritize cybersecurity enforcement; provide funding to States that identify, respond to, and prevent trafficking within their foster care systems; assist victims who have had their documentation stolen; improve data collection; support forced labor investigations; and authorize funding for the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Homeland Security.

Lastly, this reauthorization would extend the life of the National Sexual Assault Hotline and provide permanent authorization of the Department of Justice's Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund, which is financed through fines paid by convicted traffickers and sexual predators.

Too often we think that human trafficking is something that happens elsewhere in other cities and other countries, but human trafficking touches every community, every city, and every suburb. That is why we must continue to do all that we can to raise awareness, provide hope, provide support to victims and survivors, and to ensure that there is accountability for those who commit this terrible crime. This legislation does just that.

This bipartisan legislation is supported by a broad coalition of advocates for victims and survivors of trafficking and sexual abuse, law enforcement, and prosecutors.

Madam Speaker, I thank Senators CORNYN and KLOBUCHAR for introducing this important legislation. I urge all my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, again, this legislation is fine. I will just say this—my colleague and the chair of the Judiciary Committee said this—this problem is everywhere. I don't disagree. It is a terrible problem. But let's be honest, where the problem is the worst is our southern border.

Four million illegal migrants have come into this country in the 23 months of the Biden administration. That is where it is the worst. The cartels are making tons of money on moving people. What happens to women and children in that journey is so wrong, and that is what we should be focused on.

My colleagues on the other side do not want to address it, they don't even want to go see it, the President hasn't even been there. This legislation is fine, and it can be helpful—God bless America.

But let's focus on the real issue here: the 4 million people the cartels are bringing across our border—we no longer have a border.

If title 42 goes away, that chaotic situation gets even worse. That is what we should be focused on, and my colleagues don't want to do it.

Madam Speaker, this legislation is fine, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, S. 3946 provides vital resources to identify and protect victims and survivors of human trafficking, prevent human trafficking, and further victimization of survivors, and seek out and hold accountable those who dare to commit this heinous offense.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3946, the Abolish Human Trafficking Reauthorization Act.

Human trafficking can happen anywhere in America—in rural communities in the form of agricultural labor, in urban communities in the form of massage parlors, and suburban communities in the form of domestic labor, or in any combination.

And although some populations are at greater risk than others, human trafficking spans all races, ages, genders, and every socioeconomic status.

People who have been trafficked, whether for labor or sex, are not criminals. They are victims who deserve victim-focused, culturally informed responses that direct them towards services critical to sustaining them as they heal and away from the criminal justice system.

I am sure we can agree that we must better support victims of labor and sex trafficking, ensure that they are not revictimized or stigmatized, and provide them with services that help them successfully re-integrate into society.

And, while we tend to focus on sex trafficking, we must do more to shine a light on incidences of labor trafficking and victims of forced labor. This begins with gathering better data.

This legislation would reauthorize and strengthen several programs aimed at preventing human trafficking and protecting victims and survivors within the Trafficking Victims Protection Act or the TVPA—the cornerstone of the U.S. antitrafficking response.

This bill would also encourage collaboration among those entities that identify and support victims, improve law enforcement training, promote data collection, prioritize efforts to respond to cybercrime, and strengthen certain protections for victims and survivors.

I thank Senators CORNYN and KLOBUCHAR for their continued dedication to the fight to end human trafficking. I urge all of my colleagues to support S. 3946.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass S. 3946.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PROTECTING AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ACT OF 2022

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1294) to authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to foreign persons that have engaged in significant theft of trade secrets of United States persons, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1294

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Protecting American Intellectual Property Act of 2022”.

### SEC. 2. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THEFT OF TRADE SECRETS OF UNITED STATES PERSONS.

#### (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) identifying any foreign person the President determines, during the period specified in paragraph (2)—

(i) has knowingly engaged in, or benefitted from, significant theft of trade secrets of United States persons, if the theft of such trade secrets occurred on or after such date of enactment and is reasonably likely to result in, or has materially contributed to, a significant threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economic health or financial stability of the United States;

(ii) has provided significant financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of or to benefit significantly from, such theft;

(iii) is an entity that is owned or controlled by, or that has acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any foreign person identified under clause (i) or (ii); or

(iv) is a chief executive officer or member of the board of directors of any foreign entity identified under clause (i) or (ii);

(B) describing the nature, objective, and outcome of the theft of trade secrets each foreign person described in subparagraph (A)(i) engaged in or benefitted from; and

(C) assessing whether any chief executive officer or member of the board of directors described in clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) engaged in, or benefitted from, activity described in clause (i) or (ii) of that subparagraph.

(2) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—The period specified in this paragraph is—

(A) in the case of the first report required by paragraph (1), the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which the report is required to be submitted; and

(B) in the case of each subsequent report required by paragraph (1), the one-year period preceding the date on which the report is required to be submitted.

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

#### (b) AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS.—

(1) SANCTIONS APPLICABLE TO ENTITIES.—In the case of a foreign entity identified under subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) in the most recent report submitted under that subsection, the President shall impose 5 or more of the following:

(A) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President may, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the entity if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) INCLUSION ON ENTITY LIST.—The President may include the entity on the entity list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations, for activities contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States.

(C) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORTS TO SANCTIONED PERSONS.—The President may direct the Export-Import Bank of the United States not to give approval to the issuance of any guarantee, insurance, extension of credit, or participation in the extension of credit in connection with the export of any goods or services to the entity.

(D) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the entity totaling more than \$10,000,000 in any 12-month period unless the person is engaged in activities to relieve human suffering and the loans or credits are provided for such activities.

(E) LOANS FROM INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may direct the United States executive director to each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan from the international financial institution that would benefit the entity.

(F) PROHIBITIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following prohibitions may be imposed against the entity if the entity is a financial institution:

(i) PROHIBITION ON DESIGNATION AS PRIMARY DEALER.—Neither the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System nor the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may designate, or permit the continuation of any prior designation of, the financial institution as a primary dealer in United States Government debt instruments.

(ii) PROHIBITION ON SERVICE AS A REPOSITORY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—The financial institution may not serve as agent of the United States Government or serve as repository for United States Government funds.

The imposition of either sanction under clause (i) or (ii) shall be treated as one sanction for purposes of this paragraph, and the imposition of both such sanctions shall be treated as 2 sanctions for purposes of this paragraph.

(G) PROCUREMENT SANCTION.—The United States Government may not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from the entity.

(H) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the entity has any interest.

(I) BANKING TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the entity.

(J) BAN ON INVESTMENT IN EQUITY OR DEBT OF SANCTIONED PERSON.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations or guidelines as the President may prescribe, prohibit any United States person from investing in or purchasing significant amounts of equity or debt instruments of the entity.

(K) EXCLUSION OF CORPORATE OFFICERS.—The President may direct the Secretary of State to deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to exclude from the United States, any alien that the President determines is a corporate officer or principal of, or a shareholder with a controlling interest in, the entity.

(L) SANCTIONS ON PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—The President may impose on the principal executive officer or officers of the entity, or on individuals performing similar functions and with similar authorities as such officer or officers, any of the sanctions under this paragraph.

(2) SANCTIONS APPLICABLE TO INDIVIDUALS.—In the case of an alien identified under subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) in the most recent report submitted under that subsection, the following shall apply:

(A) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President shall, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the alien if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(i) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) is—

(I) inadmissible to the United States;

(II) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(III) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(I) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—An alien described in subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(II) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under subclause (I) shall—

(aa) take effect pursuant to section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)); and

(bb) cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(c) NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a person if the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the national interests of the United States; and

(2) not more than 15 days after issuing the waiver, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of the waiver and the reasons for the waiver.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(e) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—This section shall not apply with respect to activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to any authorized law enforcement activities of the United States.

(3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien to the United States if such admission is necessary to comply with the obligations of the United States under the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other international obligations.

(4) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The authority or a requirement to impose sanctions under this section shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(B) GOOD DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(f) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN; LAWFULLY ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE.—The terms “admission”, “admitted”, “alien”, and “lawfully admitted for permanent residence” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(3) ENTITY.—The term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization.

(4) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.—The term “Export Administration Regulations” has the meaning given that term in section 1742 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801).

(5) FOREIGN ENTITY.—The term “foreign entity” means an entity that is not a United States person.

(6) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means any person that is not a United States person.

(7) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly”, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(8) PERSON.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(9) TRADE SECRET.—The term “trade secret” has the meaning given that term in section 1839 of title 18, United States Code.

(10) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person in the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1294.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1294, the Protecting American Intellectual Property Act of 2021.

The United States of America has the most innovative people, researchers, and companies in the world. In the depths of the pandemic, American government research institutes partnered with private sector companies to create the world's best vaccines. These miracles of modern medicine have saved millions of lives here at home and tens of millions of people around

the world. From weapons systems to enterprise software and semiconductor design to smart phones, America is at the leading edge of the technological frontier.

Innovation is crucial to our health, our wealth, and our security. But many of the benefits we reap from research and development go out the window if thieves can literally steal our intellectual property without cost or consequence. While trade remedies and criminal statutes can be applied to intellectual property theft, they have proven incapable of stemming the flow of digital hacks and in-person espionage against our Nation. We need a true systemic deterrent, and this legislation is a crucial part of the solution.

By creating an authorized and codified sanctions regime for intellectual property violators, we are letting the world know that would-be hackers, digital pickpockets, and copycats of the world know that their actions will draw a forceful response from the United States Government.

The sanctions regime laid out in this bill are modeled off of several sections of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act. The bill is very clear: sanctions against IP violators are mandatory and will be imposed. The bill also provides appropriate flexibility to the executive branch and allows the President to choose from an array of travel, procurement, and financial sanctions to impose upon IP-violating foreign businesses. In other words, the President will have the flexibility to impose more targeted or even tougher sanctions depending upon the scale and significance of the IP theft in question.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and I strongly ask all of my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. I appreciate the bipartisan leadership of Chairman GREG MEEKS as we see this legislation today. America has always been a country on the forefront of innovation. As a Nation, we imagine the impossible and make it a reality, as Congressman MEEKS has so well pointed out.

As a leader in the development of high-tech innovations, the United States has built our national strength on our technological prowess. This includes some of the advanced technology that powers everything from our advanced aerospace and weapons systems, to our household appliances, and the GPS system in our cars.

Over the last few decades, we have seen American innovation stolen by the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party, threatening our technological leadership. If China can't buy our technology, they will steal it.

Just a few weeks ago, a year's-long malicious cyber operation by the PRC

was uncovered. It is estimated to have siphoned off trillions of dollars in intellectual property from around 30 multinational companies within the manufacturing, energy, and pharmaceutical sectors.

Time and time again, we have seen the PRC do anything to gain a technological edge. We must recognize the PRC as a strategic competitor, and we have a right to treat them as such.

While I wholeheartedly support this measure and urge my colleagues to do the same, we must also examine the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security. We must ensure that the United States has the necessary export controls in place to prevent the sale of advanced technology that could be used against us.

We recently witnessed a PRC hypersonic missile test, which circled the globe and landed with precision. This was only possible through U.S. technology that was sold to them. This should be a wake-up call to all Americans.

This is not just an intellectual property issue. It is a national security issue. That is why this bill is so important. It requires Congress be provided a list of any individual or firm that has engaged in, benefited from, or provided support for the theft of U.S. trade secrets.

If any entity is found to do so, the United States can levy sanctions against that entity—setting export prohibitions, preventing loans from U.S. and international financial institutions, and prohibiting banking transactions.

This legislation would severely penalize those engaged in intellectual property theft, and more importantly, take proactive steps to end the rampant theft of American innovation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important national security measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. WILSON for his statement because this is truly a bipartisan effort trying to make sure that we preserve American ingenuity and American leadership on intellectual property and not have it stolen.

Madam Speaker, I was moved last night in this very Chamber by the statements of President Zelenskyy, which were really inspiring and important to me. I got tied up, I wanted to talk about this bill. This bill is important. I also thought it was important that right before, this we had a conversation about S. 4240, the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act. No, it is not completely relevant, but on this it has some connection.

On February 24 of this year, Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine. With each passing day since, the world has witnessed in horror as Putin's forces brutalize the Ukrainian people.

We have seen Russian forces commit mass murder, target civilian areas like

schools and hospitals, forcibly transferring hundreds of thousands, including young children to Russia. We have heard so many testimonials about the atrocities committed against the Ukrainian people during Russia's occupation.

What has happened in Ukraine shocks the conscience of humanity, and the images of these atrocities are seared into our collective memory.

Yet, as of right now, if someone guilty of these war crimes were to come to the United States, we would not have the jurisdiction to bring them to justice. That important legislation, S. 4240, is saying that we have got to bring them to justice because, as Dr. King said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." So the United States has to make sure that no one escapes justice simply by coming through our borders and that anyone guilty of war crimes, regardless of where they were committed, are held accountable.

Similarly, those that violate our intellectual property rights, they can't just walk free and think that they can take our ingenuity, our leadership, our advancement with reference to intellectual property, and just take it and use it for anything.

It is the same kind of thing with the transfer of weapons or anything of that nature.

We have got to stand and show that we are serious. We are serious about those victims of war crimes and we are just as serious about those individuals who violate our intellectual property rights. We have got to make sure that they are all held accountable and that they understand that there will be consequences if, in fact, there are violations.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, this is, again, an indication of bipartisanship. I appreciate Chairman GREG MEEKS and referencing the speech last night, the historic speech by the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyy. It was bipartisan.

Initially, the unintended action of war criminal Putin was to unify Republicans and Democrats in a bipartisan manner due to the depravity of the invasion and the mass murder being conducted in Ukraine.

But actually, we saw last night, Republicans and Democrats have come together to respect the resolve and the capabilities of the people of Ukraine to defend themselves. It is so inspiring and again, unintended.

War criminal Putin has brought Republicans and Democrats together; has brought NATO together and expanded NATO with Finland and Sweden; how incredible.

He has achieved, sadly, but it is really good that the European Union now

is actively supporting the people of Ukraine. Then worldwide, it is not America alone helping the people of Ukraine. We have substantial efforts by South Korea, by Japan, worldwide, dozens of countries that are helping.

Again, I appreciate Congressman MEEKS raising that because it was a bipartisan initiative that now we can proceed with this to take action against the continuous threat of American intellectual property.

According to former Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, the U.S. has closed the People's Republic of China consulate in Houston because it was a "den of spies" and a "hub of spying and intellectual property theft."

We have seen the PRC steal research from our universities. We can also, sadly, be sure this is happening all across America as we speak. This must stop.

We must end the theft and sale of U.S. technology to China to build their war machine. We must prepare for the next great global power competition, and that starts by instituting strong export controls and passing this legislation to stem the tide of American intellectual property theft.

I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The lifeblood of the American economy is innovation, and individuals and companies that steal our trade secrets and pickpocket our patents are doing no less than undermining the health of this Nation. It is time that we impose real costs on intellectual property thieves, and that is exactly what this bill does.

I, again, thank my friend and colleague, JOE WILSON. I thank Ranking Member MCCAUL for working in a bipartisan way on this committee as we combat some of these ills that are facing our Nation by those who mean us or democracy no good.

Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to support this important legislation. Let's send it to the President's desk and let the world know we will not tolerate the theft of our intellectual property.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1294.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### STATE OFFICES OF RURAL HEALTH PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the



bill (S. 4978) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the State offices of rural health program.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4978.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “State Offices of Rural Health Program Reauthorization Act of 2022”.

#### SEC. 2. STATE OFFICES OF RURAL HEALTH.

Section 338J(i)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254r(i)(1)) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2018 through 2022” and inserting “fiscal years 2023 through 2027”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 4978.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today I rise in support of S. 4978, the State Offices of Rural Health Program Reauthorization Act of 2022. Since 1991, the Health Resources and Services Administration’s State Offices of Rural Health Program has assisted States in strengthening rural healthcare delivery systems by maintaining a central hub for rural health in each State. This bill would reauthorize the program for 5 years, through 2027.

Madam Speaker, this legislation could not come at a more crucial time. Today, rural Americans face a far greater risk of death from many of the leading causes of death for adults in our country, including heart disease, cancer, stroke, and chronic lower respiratory diseases.

In addition, unintentional injury deaths among rural populations are approximately 50 percent higher than among urban populations.

These adverse effects in rural areas also translate to pediatric populations. A study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that children living in rural areas with mental, behavioral, and developmental disorders faced more community and family challenges than children living in urban areas with the same disorders. Adolescent suicide rate is also approximately 47 percent higher in rural areas.

HRSA’s State Offices of Rural Health Program has met the health needs of rural Americans head on for the last 30 years. The program provides funding

for an institutional framework that links small rural communities with State and Federal resources to develop long-term solutions to rural health programs through research, as well as dissemination of information and solutions to barriers to rural health.

These offices must also coordinate all activities in the State related to rural healthcare and conduct recruitment and retention activities for healthcare professionals to serve in rural areas.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 4978, State Offices of Rural Health Program Reauthorization Act. This program provides funding to connect small rural communities with State and Federal resources to develop long-term solutions to rural health programs that help improve access to care in underserved areas of our country.

This legislation is a clean, 5-year reauthorization at currently authorized levels and will help to preserve the program’s flexibility to meet State and local rural healthcare needs.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

MR. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I also would urge everyone, all of my colleagues, on a bipartisan basis to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4978.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CHILDHOOD CANCER SURVIVORSHIP, TREATMENT, ACCESS, AND RESEARCH REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4120) to maximize discovery, and accelerate development and availability, of promising childhood cancer treatments, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4120

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Reauthorization Act of 2022” or the

“Childhood Cancer STAR Reauthorization Act”.

#### SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZING AND IMPROVING THE CHILDHOOD STAR ACT.

(a) CHILDREN’S CANCER BIOREPOSITORIES.—Section 417E of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285a–11) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting before the period at the end of the second sentence the following: “, such as collected samples of both solid tumor cancer and paired samples”;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking “Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Act of 2018” and inserting “Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Reauthorization Act of 2022”;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (11); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

“(10) REPORT ON RESEARCHER ACCESS TO CHILDREN’S CANCER BIOREPOSITORY SAMPLES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Reauthorization Act of 2022, the Director of NIH shall—

“(A) conduct a review of the procedures established under paragraph (2)(C) and other policies or procedures related to researcher access to such biospecimens to identify any opportunities to reduce administrative burden, consistent with paragraph (2)(D), in a manner that protects personal privacy to the extent required by applicable Federal and State privacy law, at a minimum; and

“(B) submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the review under subparagraph (A) and whether the Director of NIH plans to make any changes to the policies or procedures considered in such review, based on such findings.”; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking “2019 through 2023” and inserting “2024 through 2028”.

(b) CANCER SURVIVORSHIP PROGRAMS.—Section 201 of the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–180) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “PILOT PROGRAMS TO EXPLORE” and inserting “RESEARCH TO EVALUATE”

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “may make awards to eligible entities to establish pilot programs” and inserting “shall, as appropriate, make awards to eligible entities to conduct or support research”;

(ii) by striking “model systems” and inserting “approaches”;

(iii) by inserting “and adolescent” after “childhood”; and

(iv) by striking “evaluation of models for”;

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “within the existing peer review process,” after “practicable.”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(v), by striking “in treating survivors of childhood cancers” and inserting “in carrying out the activities described in paragraph (1)”;

(D) in paragraph (3)(B)(v), by striking “design of systems for the effective transfer of treatment information and care summaries from cancer care providers to other health care providers” and inserting “design tools to support the secure electronic transfer of treatment information and care summaries

between health care providers or, as applicable and appropriate, longitudinal childhood cancer survivorship cohorts"; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in each of paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking "date of enactment of this Act" and inserting "date of enactment of the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Reauthorization Act of 2022"; and

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (C);

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (A); and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) recommendations for enhancing or promoting activities of the Department of Health and Human Services related to workforce development for health care providers who provide psychosocial care to pediatric cancer patients and survivors."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 4120.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of S. 4120, the Senate companion to H.R. 7630, the Childhood Cancer STAR Reauthorization Act. Last night, this bill passed in the Senate by unanimous consent, and I am glad that we are now considering it under suspension.

Mr. Speaker, cancer is the leading cause of death in American children, yet only 4 percent of the National Cancer Institute's budget is dedicated to childhood and adolescent cancer research.

Since its original implementation, the STAR Act has provided resources for State cancer registries to identify and track pediatric cancer incidence, enhance research on childhood cancer survivorship and innovative treatment models, and support the pediatric cancer workforce.

The bill before us reauthorizes the STAR Act for 5 years at \$30 million per year, requires a report on researcher access to cancer biorepository samples, and expands research to evaluate survivorship and treatment approaches in children and adolescents with cancer.

I thank the House and Senate sponsors and families across the country who have advocated for this important reauthorization.

I look forward to the STAR Act passing and adding on to the Energy and Commerce Committee's efforts in the 117th Congress to enhance pediatric cancer research, such as the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0 and ARPA-H.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 4120, the Childhood Cancer STAR Reauthorization Act led by Mr. MCCAUL. This program at the National Institutes of Health is integral to the fight against childhood cancers and also helps inform how best to care for those who are childhood cancer survivors.

The Childhood Cancer STAR Act, enacted in 2018, has been fully funded each year and has led to new standards of care for childhood cancer survivors, increased the ability for new childhood cancer research at NIH, and helped collect better data about prevalence of childhood cancers.

This straight reauthorization, at currently reauthorized levels, also includes a report to Congress to make sure that researchers outside of NIH are able to capitalize on the work facilitated by the STAR Act.

This bill passed the House by unanimous consent and has over 100 cosponsors in the House. I plan to support it today. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, it is hard to come to the floor of the House and talk about childhood cancer and not talk about a young lady that I knew when I was about 9 or 10 years old, Tam Hanback. Over the last probably 45, 46 years, I have thought about her often. Every time I see St. Jude's commercials, I think about her from our Sunday school class.

If we had the technology then that we have today, she would probably be 58 years old, just like I am, but unfortunately, we didn't.

So in honor of her, Tam Hanback, from Alabama, I will support this bill, and I encourage my friends to do so as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, again, this is an important piece of legislation. I ask all Members on both sides of the aisle to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4120.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1200

#### MARTHA WRIGHT-REED JUST AND REASONABLE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 2022

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1541) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Com-

munications Commission to ensure just and reasonable charges for telephone and advanced communications services in correctional and detention facilities.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1541

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act of 2022".

#### SEC. 2. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 276 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 276) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)(A)—

(A) by striking "per call";

(B) by inserting ", and all rates and charges are just and reasonable," after "fairly compensated";

(C) by striking "each and every";

(D) by striking "call using" and inserting "communications using"; and

(E) by inserting "or other calling device" after "payphone"; and

(2) in subsection (d), by inserting "and advanced communications services described in subparagraphs (A), (B), (D), and (E) of section 3(1)" after "inmate telephone service".

(b) DEFINITION OF ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.—Section 3(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(E) any audio or video communications service used by inmates for the purpose of communicating with individuals outside the correctional institution where the inmate is held, regardless of technology used."

(c) APPLICATION OF THE ACT.—Section 2(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 152(b)) is amended by inserting "section 276," after "sections 223 through 227, inclusive,".

#### SEC. 3. IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) RULEMAKING.—Not earlier than 18 months and not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission shall promulgate any regulations necessary to implement this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(b) USE OF DATA.—In implementing this Act and the amendments made by this Act, including by promulgating regulations under subsection (a) and determining just and reasonable rates, the Federal Communications Commission—

(1) may use industry-wide average costs of telephone service and advanced communications services and the average costs of service of a communications service provider; and

(2) shall consider costs associated with any safety and security measures necessary to provide a service described in paragraph (1) and differences in the costs described in paragraph (1) by small, medium, or large facilities or other characteristics.

#### SEC. 4. EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify or affect any Federal, State, or local law to require telephone service or advanced communications services at a State or local prison, jail, or detention facility or prohibit the implementation of any safety and security measures related to such services at such facilities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1541.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 1541, the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act of 2022.

Communications technology has evolved rapidly in recent years, benefiting all of us. Whether it is a small business using broadband to find new customers, the delivery of healthcare through telehealth, or having educational resources for job training available at our fingertips, modern communications have made a significant economic impact but also a very clear human impact, as well. This became even more pronounced during the COVID-19 pandemic, as we relied on communications networks to remain connected, even when we couldn't be together.

Mr. Speaker, we know that maintaining connections with loved ones and our community is crucial. Whether a simple phone call or a video chat, staying in touch with a friend or loved one down the street or across the country is incredibly meaningful. These connections are also important to individuals who are incarcerated, but for them, this communication is far more costly and difficult than it should be.

Studies have shown that regular contact with family members lowers the rate of recidivism. Yet, due to a broken system, it can sometimes cost as much as \$1 a minute to make a call to or from a prison, jail, or other confinement facility. This can make it all but impossible for some families to maintain contact with a son or daughter, mom or dad, or sister or brother, especially if and when in-person visitation is limited, as it has been during the COVID-19 pandemic.

It is no coincidence that incarcerated persons are subjected to these exorbitant rates. In most if not all cases, one company has a monopoly in the facilities it serves. Unfortunately, kickbacks, not competition, are often the deciding factor in which company is selected.

The Federal Communications Commission has previously exercised the authority it has to reduce some of the rates charged in confinement facilities, but its authority is currently limited, preventing it from fully solving this persistent problem.

Recently, a court found that it cannot regulate the rates charged for calls

made between confinement facilities and people within the same State. This bill would give the FCC this authority and also clarify its authority over video communications.

It is my hope that this bill will help reduce financial burdens that prevent people from being able to communicate with loved ones and friends.

I commend my friend, Representative RUSH, for steadfastly championing this issue for so long. I hope we can pass this bill today and send it to the President's desk so he can sign it into law. That would be a fitting tribute to another piece of legislation that Representative RUSH got signed into law before retiring at the end of this Congress. I am going to miss him here in the House and in the Committee on Energy and Commerce, where he has been a strong and passionate leader for decades.

I also thank Senators DUCKWORTH and PORTMAN, who worked so hard to find compromise and pass this bill in the Senate, along the way garnering the support of a diverse group of organizations, including the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, the Color of Change, and the National Sheriffs' Association. This is a bill we can all be proud of supporting.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1541, the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act of 2022.

Martha Wright-Reed was an advocate for the District of Columbia who fought tirelessly for incarcerated people to have a voice. Ms. Reed dedicated her life to ensuring that people who were incarcerated could afford to communicate with their loved ones from a confinement facility.

The legislation before us today will honor Ms. Reed's legacy. S. 1541 would require the Federal Communications Commission to ensure that charges for pay phone services, including advanced communications services in correctional institutions, are just and reasonable.

Given the unique market they serve, providers of inmate calling services are also identifying ways to lower costs, such as through offering a subscription model. In some States, a pilot program to offer a flat rate for unlimited time on the phone has resulted in inmates calling family more often at a lower cost than on a per-minute basis.

I urge the FCC to evaluate the results of these efforts to lower costs and facilitate competition in the inmate calling marketplace before imposing heavy-handed regulations.

Our colleague, Representative BOBBY RUSH, has championed this legislation for many years. I applaud him for his leadership, and I am glad we will be

sending this to the President's desk to cap his distinguished career in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his courtesies. I thank the manager, as well, for rising for this important legislation, which is, of course, S. 1541, the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act.

As the chair of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, I see these issues in terms of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Obviously, these issues are rampant in State prisons, as well.

What is the basis of the issue? It is family. It is family connectedness. We have heard over and over again how exorbitant the cost is for grandmothers, mothers and fathers, and sisters and brothers to keep connections to individuals who, yes, have committed a crime, have been convicted, and are incarcerated, but they should not have been left out of the circle of humanity and family and the ability to stay connected.

This particular person, Martha Wright-Reed, is a person who has been an advocate. But the story surrounds a grandmother who wanted to be involved with her grandson and wound up spending thousands of dollars to be able to communicate, to keep that grandson realizing that even though he had steered in a different direction, maybe a wrong direction, she wanted to make sure that that grandson knew that he was loved and that he had a future.

This is the plight of many of my constituents and those around the Nation who have loved ones incarcerated, who are blocked because of the exorbitant cost that really takes their mortgage or their ability to buy food because the cost is so high.

I am very grateful to Congressman RUSH's leadership and Senator DUCKWORTH, who I had a chance to speak with about how important this legislation is. I rise enthusiastically to support it. I might add, it will be a light to many people who have given up as they have been incarcerated.

I want to take a moment as well to acknowledge two bills that have just been spoken about: S. 3946, the Abolish Trafficking Reauthorization Act of 2022, and S. 3949, the Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022. I will simply say, as we all know, human trafficking is one of the greatest ongoing threats to human rights in the world and in this country. An estimated 25 percent of human trafficking victims are reportedly in my home State.

These bills are a step forward in funding grants, but as well, I think it is extremely important to recognize

that there are other aspects of human trafficking that we must stomp out.

I am very glad that these bills are on the floor today, along with the underlying bill that I am supporting, as well as the Childhood Cancer STAR Reauthorization Act. As a person who has been involved with M.D. Anderson and Texas Children's Hospital, I know that this is going to be an important bill as it relates to childhood cancer.

Finally, in my conclusion, I simply add my support, again, for S. 1541, the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act. I will say that it will save many of those who are incarcerated. It will put them on a pathway of rehabilitation, and it will be fair to those families who cannot afford to spend this amount of money just to communicate with their loved ones.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank everyone. This is obviously a very important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support on a bipartisan basis, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1541, the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act, which is the Senate companion to my bill, H.R. 2489. The bill ends the practice of phone companies charging families astronomically high rates to call incarcerated loved ones in prison. These rates are unjust and unreasonable, and I am elated that this bill will finally put an end to them.

Right now, families of incarcerated people are forced to pay prohibitively expensive fees to stay connected with their loved ones through simple phone calls. It is inhumane and immoral.

We all gain when incarcerated people can remain connected to their support networks, because they have a better likelihood of not returning to jail or prison. Yet, the extreme costs of making a phone call—as much as \$25 for a 15-minute call—makes it nearly impossible for families to maintain connections. It is long past time that we prevent greedy companies from exorbitantly profiting off of families' need to stay connected.

Martha Wright, the namesake of this bill, needlessly suffered as she tried to stay in touch with her grandson when he was incarcerated.

Today, there are millions of Martha Wrights around the country who make similar sacrifices while supporting family members inside prisons and jails. One in three families go into debt just to call their loved ones.

That is unconscionable, Mr. Speaker.

These safeguards to protect families from exploitation already has widespread support. A 2020 poll commissioned by Worth Rises found that over 70 percent of Americans support providing phone calls in prisons and jails at no cost.

This fight has been decades in the making.

My friend Charlie Sullivan brought the issue to my attention when hardly anyone knew about these astronomical costs unless they were directly impacted. I introduced legislation in 2005 for the first time to address this shameful practice. Since then, protestors have repeatedly gathered outside the Federal Communications Commission, director Ava

Duvernay has taken up the cause, and the issue has been featured in podcasts and on television.

In recent years, New York City, San Francisco, San Diego, Dallas, and the State of Connecticut made phone calls free for incarcerated people.

The FCC also took steps to lower costs. But due to a 2017 Federal court decision, its authority has been restricted to only regulating calls that cross state lines. That decision made a mockery of families, creating a perverse world in which families that are just a few miles away from their incarcerated loved ones can be charged inhumane costs for a simple phone call.

That is why I took up this issue again, introducing updated and revised legislation: the Martha Wright Prison Phone Justice Act.

The legislation would confirm the FCC's regulatory power to protect all prison and jail phone calls, not just those that cross state lines. It would also establish interim rate caps of no more than five cents per minute while the FCC conducts a proceeding to determine permanent rate caps.

The House passed my bill last year, and I reintroduced the legislation this Congress alongside Senator DUCKWORTH to get the bill across the finish line. I am delighted and proud that the bill passed the Senate yesterday and will pass the House today. I have spent my entire 30 years in the House fighting for those with no voice, the downtrodden in our society, and today's vote is a culmination of those efforts. Together, we can make sure families and loved ones stay connected.

The success of this legislation would also not be possible without Martha Wright and other activists who have dedicated their lives to helping the families of the incarcerated. We are now continuing the work that they started.

I would like to thank my dear friend and colleague Chairman FRANK PALLONE, who chairs the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and his staff for his help getting this bill over the finish line.

I also want to recognize Senators TAMMY DUCKWORTH and ROB PORTMAN for their work moving the bill through the Senate.

I hope others will join me in voting in favor of this legislation. It is past time that we put an end to the practice of phone companies profiting off of vulnerable families who have no other choice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1541.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LOW POWER PROTECTION ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3405) to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue a rule providing that certain low power television stations may be accorded primary status as Class A television licensees, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3405

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Low Power Protection Act".

#### SEC. 2. LOW POWER TV STATIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term "Commission" means the Federal Communications Commission;

(2) the term "Designated Market Area" means—

(A) a Designated Market Area determined by Nielsen Media Research or any successor entity; or

(B) a Designated Market Area under a system of dividing television broadcast station licensees into local markets using a system that the Commission determines is equivalent to the system established by Nielsen Media Research; and

(3) the term "low power TV station" has the meaning given the term "digital low power TV station" in section 74.701 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide low power TV stations with a limited window of opportunity to apply for the opportunity to be accorded primary status as Class A television licensees.

(c) RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall issue a notice of proposed rulemaking to issue a rule that contains the requirements described in this subsection.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The rule with respect to which the Commission is required to issue notice under paragraph (1) shall provide that, during the 1-year period beginning on the date on which that rule takes effect, a low power TV station may apply to the Commission to be accorded primary status as a Class A television licensee under section 73.6001 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—The Commission may approve an application submitted under subparagraph (A) if the low power TV station submitting the application—

(i) satisfies—

(I) section 336(f)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 336(f)(2)) and the rules issued under that section, including the requirements under such section 336(f)(2) with respect to locally produced programming, except that, for the purposes of this subclause, the period described in the matter preceding subclause (I) of subparagraph (A)(i) of such section 336(f)(2) shall be construed to be the 90-day period preceding the date of enactment of this Act; and

(II) paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of 73.6001 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation;

(ii) demonstrates to the Commission that the Class A station for which the license is sought will not cause any interference described in section 336(f)(7) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 336(f)(7)); and

(iii) as of the date of enactment of this Act, operates in a Designated Market Area with not more than 95,000 television households.

(3) APPLICABILITY OF LICENSE.—A license that accords primary status as a Class A television licensee to a low power TV station as a result of the rule with respect to which the Commission is required to issue notice under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be subject to the same license terms and renewal standards as a license for a full power television broadcast station, except as

otherwise expressly provided in this subsection; and

(B) require the low power TV station to remain in compliance with paragraph (2)(B) during the term of the license.

(d) REPORTING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report regarding the implementation of this section, which shall include—

(1) a list of the current, as of the date on which the report is submitted, licensees that have been accorded primary status as Class A television licensees; and

(2) of the licensees described in paragraph (1), an identification of each such licensee that has been accorded the status described in that paragraph because of the implementation of this section.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect a decision of the Commission relating to completion of the transition, relocation, or reimbursement of entities as a result of the systems of competitive bidding conducted pursuant to title VI of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.), and the amendments made by that title, that are collectively commonly referred to as the “Television Broadcast Incentive Auction”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3405.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3405, the Low Power Protection Act.

Now more than ever, local television is the lifeline of our communities. People across the country rely on their local broadcasters for news, emergency information, and entertainment, particularly at an unfortunate time when local newspapers are either shutting down or cutting back on news coverage.

The Low Power Protection Act would help ensure that broadcasts in some rural communities are better protected from interference, just like larger stations that operate in bigger markets. Specifically, the bill would require the FCC to issue rules allowing low power television stations that serve markets with fewer than 95,000 households to apply for an upgraded license.

If granted, the low power television station would be protected from harmful interference, allowing the station to deliver important news, emergency information, and entertainment without disruption. This local news and information can be lifesaving in times of

emergency, and we need to ensure that local communities can access this information during times of crisis.

The bill is supported by the National Association of Broadcasters, among others.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting the Low Power Protection Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3405, the Low Power Protection Act.

The Low Power Protection Act protects the smallest low power television stations from being displaced by full power stations and fills important gaps in broadcast services in rural communities.

Low power television stations, LPTV, typically provide local or specialized programming in their communities and are often the only television service available in rural areas. However, LPTV is currently considered a secondary broadcast service by the Federal Communications Commission, the FCC. This means LPTV licensees are not granted protections from harmful interference or displacement and must accept interference or displacement from full power television stations.

This bill will require the FCC to open a time-limited Class A window through which qualifying low power television stations could apply. The Class A status gives low power stations the same rights to their spectrum that full power stations have.

Additionally, the Class A license provides station owners the certainty that other channels cannot interfere with their signals going forward. This allows local broadcasters to continue to invest in their communities and incentivizes further investment in their stations and communities.

I thank the gentleman from New Jersey, the chairman of the full Committee on Energy and Commerce, for bringing this legislation forward. I also thank Senators BLUNT and WYDEN for their bipartisan support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues' full support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I also urge my colleagues to support this bill on a bipartisan basis, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3405.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1215

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE BURGESS OWENS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable BURGESS OWENS, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, December 21, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I, the Honorable Burgess Owens, U.S. Representative for the 4th congressional district of Utah, have been served with a subpoena for documents issued by the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

BURGESS OWENS,  
Member of Congress.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Passage of H.R. 9640;

Passage of Senate 1942;

Motions to suspend the rules with respect to:

S. 3773;

S. 4104;

S. 5087;

S. 989;

S. 1402; and

Concurring in the Senate amendment to H.R. 7939.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

#### PRESIDENTIAL TAX FILINGS AND AUDIT TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 9640) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for examination and disclosure with respect to Presidential income tax returns, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 222, nays 201, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 539]

YEAS—222

Adams  
Aguilar

Allred  
Auchincloss

Axne  
Barragán

Beatty	Grijalva	Panetta	Gibbs	LaTurner	Rouzer	Flores (Weber)	Larson (CT)	Rogers (KY)
Bera	Harder (CA)	Pappas	Gimenez	Lesko	Roy	(TX))	(Blunt)	(Fleischmann)
Beyer	Hayes	Pascarell	Gomert	Letlow	Rutherford	Frankel, Lois	(Rochester)	Roybal-Allard
Bishop (GA)	Higgins (NY)	Payne	Gonzales, Tony	Long	Salazar	(Wasserman)	Lawrence	(Correa)
Blumenauer	Himes	Pelosi	Gonzalez (OH)	Mann	Scalise	(Schultz)	(Garcia (TX))	Ruiz (Takano)
Blunt Rochester	Horsford	Peltola	Good (VA)	Lucas	Schweikert	Gallego (Beyer)	Lawson (FL)	Rush (Torres)
Bonomici	Houlahan	Perlmutter	Gooden (TX)	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin	Garamendi	(Evans)	(CA))
Bourdeaux	Hoyer	Peters	Gosar	Mace	Sempolinski	(Correa)	Lee (NV)	Ryan (OH)
Bowman	Huffman	Phillips	Granger	Malliotakis	Mann	Garcia (IL)	(Pappas)	(Blunt)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Jackson Lee	Pingree	Graves (LA)	McCarthy	Simpson	(Correa)	Leger Fernandez	(Rochester)
Brown (MD)	Jacobs (CA)	Pocan	Graves (MO)	McCaul	Smith (MO)	Gibbs (Joyce)	(Perlmutter)	Salazar (Dunn)
Brown (OH)	Jayapal	Porter	Green (TN)	McClain	Smith (NE)	(PA))	Letlow (Nehls)	Sánchez
Brownley	Jeffries	Price (NC)	Greene (GA)	McClintock	Smith (NJ)	Gimenez (Diaz-)	Lofgren	(Carbajal)
Bush	Johnson (GA)	Quigley	Griffith	Guest	Smucker	Balart)	(Takano)	Schneider
Bustos	Johnson (TX)	Raskin	Gruthman	Guthrie	Spartz	Gomez (Torres)	Loudermilk	(Perlmutter)
Butterfield	Jones	Rice (NY)	Guest	Harris	Staubert	(CA))	(Fleischmann)	Scott, David
Carbajal	Kahele	Rice (SC)	Harris	Meijer	Steel	Gonzales, Tony	Lowenthal	(Garcia (TX))
Cárdenas	Kaptur	Ross	Harshbarger	Meuser	Stefanik	(Moore (UT))	(Beyer)	Sewell (Clarke)
Carson	Katko	Roybal-Allard	Hartzler	Miller (IL)	Steil	Gonzalez (OH)	Luetkemeyer	(NY))
Carter (LA)	Keating	Ruiz	Herrell	Miller (WV)	Steube	(Moore (UT))	(Mooney)	Sherrill (Trone)
Cartwright	Kelly (IL)	Ruppersberger	Hice (GA)	Miller-Meeks	Stewart	Gonzalez,	Lynch (Pappas)	Simpson
Case	Khanna	Rush	Higgins (LA)	Moolenaar	Taylor	Vicente	Mace (Nehls)	(Fulcher)
Casten	Kildee	Ryan (NY)	Hill	Mooney	Tenney	(Garcia (TX))	Malliotakis	Sires (Pallone)
Castor (FL)	Kilmer	Ryan (OH)	Hinson	Moore (AL)	Thompson (PA)	(Joyce (PA))	(Yakym)	Smith (WA)
Castro (TX)	Kim (NJ)	Sánchez	Hudson	Moore (UT)	Tiffany	Gooden (TX)	McCaul (Weber)	(Garcia (TX))
Cheney	Kind	Sarbanes	Huizenga	Mullin	Timmons	(Joyce (PA))	(TX))	Smucker (Joyce)
Cherfilus-	Kinzinger	Scanlon	Issa	Murphy (NC)	Turner	Gosar (Weber)	McCain	(PA))
McCormick	Kirkpatrick	Schakowsky	Jackson	Nehls	Valadao	(TX))	(Fitzgerald)	Spartz (Bucshon)
Chu	Krishnamoorthi	Schiff	Jacobs (NY)	Newhouse	Van Drew	Graves (MO)	McHenry	Stansbury
Ciulline	Kuster	Schneider	Schrader	Norman	Van Dwyne	(Fleischmann)	(Donalds)	(Perlmutter)
Clark (MA)	Lamb	Schrier	Johnson (LA)	Oberholte	Walberg	Greene (GA)	Meijer (Upton)	Stauber
Clarke (NY)	Langevin	Scott (VA)	Johnson (OH)	Owens	Wagner	(Moore (AL))	Meng (Clarke)	(NY))
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Scott, David	Johnson (SD)	Palazzo	Walz	Grijalva (Torres)	(CA))	(Fischbach)
Clyburn	Lawrence	Sewell	Jordan	Palmer	Weber (TX)	Grothman	Meuser (Nehls)	Steel (Kim (CA))
Cohen	Lawson (FL)	Sherman	Joyce (OH)	Pence	Webster (FL)	(Fitzgerald)	Miller (IL)	Stefanik (Zeldin)
Connolly	Lee (CA)	Sherrill	Joyce (PA)	Perry	Wenstrup	Hartzler (Weber)	(Donalds)	Steube (Diaz-)
Cooper	Lee (NV)	Sires	Keller	Pfluger	Westerman	(TX))	Miller (WV)	Balart)
Correa	Leger Fernandez	Slotkin	Kelly (MS)	Posey	Williams (TX)	Hayes (Raskin)	(Murphy (NC))	Stevens (Casten)
Costa	Levin (CA)	Smith (WA)	Kelly (PA)	Reschenthaler	Wilson (SC)	Herrell (Joyce)	Miller-Meeks	Stewart (Moore)
Courtney	Levin (MI)	Soto	Kim (CA)	Rodgers (WA)	Wittman	(PA))	(Keller)	(UT)
Craig	Lieu	Spanberger	Kustoff	Rogers (AL)	Womack	Hice (GA)	Moolenaar	Suozi (Clarke)
Crow	Loftgren	Speier	LaHood	Rogers (KY)	Yakym	(Bishop (NC))	(Bergman)	(NY))
Cuellar	Lowenthal	Stansbury	LaMalfa	Rose	Zeldin	Higgins (NY)	Moore (WI)	Swalwell
David (KS)	Luria	Stanton	Lamborn	Rosendale		(Pallone)	(Raskin)	(Correa)
Davis, Danny K.	Lynch	Stevens	Latta			Houlahan (Dean)	Morelle	Taylor
Dean	Malinowski	Strickland				Hudson (Rouzer)	(Perlmutter)	(Armstrong)
DeFazio	Maloney,	Suozi	Buck	Hern	McKinley	Huffman	Moulton	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	Carolyn B.	Swalwell	Crenshaw	Herrera Beutler	Pressley	(Casten)	(Pappas)	(Torres (CA))
DeLauro	Maloney, Sean	Takano	Gallagher	Hollingsworth		Issa (Calvert)	Mrvan	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	Manning	Thompson (CA)				Jackson (Nehls)	(Perlmutter)	(Strickland)
Demings	Matsui	Thompson (MS)				Jacobs (NY)	Napolitano	Tiffany
DeSaulnier	McBath	Titus				(Zeldin)	(Correa)	(Fitzgerald)
Dingell	McCormack	Tlaib				Jayapal	Neguse	Timmons
Doggett	McGovern	Tonko				(Cicilline)	(Perlmutter)	(Fleischmann)
Doyle, Michael F.	McNerney	Torres (CA)				Johnson (LA)	Newman (Correa)	Titus (Pallone)
Escobar	Meeks	Torres (NY)				(Nehls)	Obernolte	Tlaib (Levin)
Eshoo	Meng	Trahan				Johnson (TX)	(Pfluger)	(MI)
Espallat	Mfume	Trone				(Pallone)	Ocasio-Cortez	Trahan (Pappas)
Evans	Moore (WI)	Underwood				Joyce (OH)	(Bowman)	Turner (Garcia)
Fletcher	Morelle	Upton				(Garbarino)	O'Halleran	(CA))
Foster	Moulton	Vargas				Kahele (Correa)	(Pappas)	Van Drew
Frankel, Lois	Mrvan	Veasey				Katko (Kim)	Omar (Blunt)	(Nehls)
Galleo	Murphy (FL)	Velázquez				(CA))	Rochester	Van Dwyne
Garamendi	Nadler	Wasserman				Keating	Owens (Moore)	(Nehls)
Garcia (IL)	Napolitano	Schultz				(Perlmutter)	(UT))	Vargas (Correa)
Garcia (TX)	Neal	Waters				Kelly (IL)	Palazzo	Veasey (Clarke)
Golden	Neguse	Watson Coleman				(Casten)	(Fleischmann)	(NY))
Gomez	Newman	Welch				Khanna (Blunt)	Pascarell	Velázquez
Gonzalez,	Norcross	Wexton				Rochester)	(Pallone)	(Clarke (NY))
Vicente	O'Halleran	Wild				Kinzing	Payne (Pallone)	Wagner
Gottheimer	Ocasio-Cortez	Budd (Kustoff)				(Valadao)	Peters (Torres)	(Fleischmann)
Green, Al (TX)	Omar	Burgess (Weber)				Kirkpatrick	(CA))	Waltz (Mooney)
	Pallone	(TX))				(Pallone)	Pingree (Beyer)	Watson Coleman
		Cuellar (Garcia)				Krishnamoorthi	Pocan (Raskin)	(Pallone)
		(TX))				(Pappas)	Porter (Beyer)	Welch (Pallone)
						Kuster (Pappas)	Posey (Diaz-)	Wenstrup
						LaHood (Kustoff)	Balart)	(Johnson (OH))
						LaMalfa	Quigley (Blunt)	Williams (GA)
						(Fleischmann)	Rochester	(Perlmutter)
						Lamborn	Rice (SC) (Weber)	Williams (TX)
						(Fleischmann)	(TX))	(Weber (TX))
						Langevin	Rodgers (WA)	Wilson (FL)
						(Pappas)	(Moore (UT))	(Cicilline)

## NOT VOTING—8

□ 1305

Mrs. KIM of California changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. RICE of South Carolina and Ms. LEE of California changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei	Buchanan	Crawford (Moore)
(Balderson)	(Bucshon)	(AL))
Axne (Pappas)	Budd (Kustoff)	Crow (Blunt)
Babin (Nehls)	Burgess (Weber)	Rochester)
Bacon (Flood)	(TX))	Cuellar (Garcia)
Baird (Bucshon)	Bush (Bowman)	(TX))
Barr (Donalds)	Bustos (Pappas)	Curtis (Moore)
Barragan (Clarke)	Cárdenas (Soto)	(UT))
Beatty	Carter (GA)	Davis, Danny K.
(Cherfilus-)	(Murphy (NC))	(Evans)
McCormick)	Carter (TX)	DeFazio
Bentz	(Nehls)	(Pallone)
(Fitzgerald)	Cartwright	DeGette (Blunt)
Bera (Beyer)	(Beyer)	Rochester)
Bishop (GA)	Castor (FL)	Demings (Evans)
(Strickland)	(Wasserman)	DeSaulnier
Blumenauer	Schultz	(Beyer)
(Beyer)	Castro (TX)	DesJarlais
Bonomici	(Takano)	(Fleischmann)
(Wasserman)	Cleaver (Davids)	Doggett
Schultz)	(KS))	(Takano)
Brooks (Moore)	Clyburn	(Evans)
(AL))	(Wasserman)	Doyle, Michael
Brown (MD)	Schultz	F. (Evans)
(Trone)	Conway	Duncan (Weber)
Brown (OH)	(Valadao)	(TX))
(Cherfilus-)	Cooper (Beyer)	Escobar (Garcia)
McCormick)	Costa (Correa)	(TX))
Brownley	Courtney	Ferguson
(Correa)	(Perlmutter)	(Kustoff)
		Fletcher (Dean)

## NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAMB). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (S. 1942) to standardize the designation of National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.



This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 326, nays 95, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 540]

YEAS—326

Adams	Eshoo	Long
Aderholt	Espallat	Lowenthal
Aguilar	Evans	Lucas
Allen	Fitzpatrick	Luetkemeyer
Allred	Fleischmann	Luria
Amodi	Fletcher	Lynch
Armstrong	Flores	Mace
Auchincloss	Foster	Malinowski
Axne	Fox	Malliotakis
Bacon	Frankel, Lois	Maloney,
Baird	Gallego	Carolyn B.
Balderson	Garamendi	Maloney, Sean
Barr	Garbarino	Manning
Barragán	Garcia (CA)	Mast
Beatty	Garcia (IL)	Matsui
Bera	Garcia (TX)	McBath
Bergman	Gimenez	McCaul
Beyer	Golden	McCollum
Bice (OK)	Gomez	McGovern
Billirakis	Gonzales, Tony	McHenry
Bishop (GA)	Gonzalez (OH)	McNerney
Blumenauer	Gonzalez,	Meeks
Blunt Rochester	Vicente	Meijer
Bonamici	Gottheimer	Meng
Bost	Granger	Mfume
Bourdeaux	Graves (LA)	Miller (IL)
Bowman	Graves (MO)	Miller (WV)
Boyle, Brendan	Green, Al (TX)	Miller-Meeks
F.	Grijalva	Moolenaar
Brown (MD)	Guest	Mooney
Brown (OH)	Guthrie	Moore (UT)
Brownley	Harder (CA)	Moore (WI)
Bucshon	Hayes	Morelle
Budd	Higgins (NY)	Moulton
Bush	Hill	Mrvan
Bustos	Himes	Murphy (FL)
Butterfield	Hinson	Murphy (NC)
Calvert	Horsford	Nadler
Carbajal	Houlihan	Napolitano
Cárdenas	Hoyer	Neal
Carey	Hudson	Neguse
Carl	Huffman	Newhouse
Carson	Huizenga	Newman
Carter (GA)	Issa	Norcross
Carter (LA)	Jackson Lee	O'Halleran
Cartwright	Jacobs (CA)	Oberholte
Case	Jacobs (NY)	Ocasio-Cortez
Casten	Jayapal	Omar
Castor (FL)	Jeffries	Owens
Castro (TX)	Johnson (GA)	Palazzo
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Pallone
Cherfilus-	Johnson (SD)	Palmer
McCormick	Johnson (TX)	Panetta
Chu	Jones	Pappas
Cicilline	Joyce (OH)	Pascrell
Clark (MA)	Joyce (PA)	Payne
Clarke (NY)	Kahele	Peltola
Cleaver	Kaptur	Perlmutter
Clyburn	Katko	Peters
Cohen	Keating	Phillips
Cole	Kelly (IL)	Pingree
Comer	Kelly (PA)	Pocan
Connolly	Khanna	Porter
Cooper	Kildee	Pressley
Correa	Kilmer	Price (NC)
Costa	Kim (CA)	Quigley
Courtney	Kim (NJ)	Raskin
Craig	Kind	Reschenthaler
Crow	Kinzing	Rice (NY)
Cuellar	Kirkpatrick	Rodgers (WA)
Curtis	Krishnamoorthi	Rogers (AL)
Davids (KS)	Kuster	Rogers (KY)
Davis, Danny K.	Kustoff	Ross
Davis, Rodney	LaHood	Rouzer
Dean	LaMalfa	Roybal-Allard
DeFazio	Lamb	Ruiz
DeGette	Lamborn	Ruppersberger
DeLauro	Langevin	Rush
DeBene	Larsen (WA)	Ryan (NY)
Demings	Larson (CT)	Ryan (OH)
DeSaulnier	LaTurner	Salazar
DesJarlais	Lawrence	Sánchez
Diaz-Balart	Lawson (FL)	Sarbanes
Dingell	Lee (CA)	Scanlon
Doggett	Lee (NV)	Schakowsky
Donalds	Leger Fernandez	Schiff
Doyle, Michael	Letlow	Schneider
F.	Levin (CA)	Schrader
Duncan	Levin (MI)	Schrier
Ellzey	Lieu	Scott (VA)
Escobar	Lofgren	Scott, David

Sewell	Suozi
Sherman	Swalwell
Sherrill	Takano
Sires	Thompson (CA)
Slotkin	Thompson (MS)
Smith (NJ)	Thompson (PA)
Smith (WA)	Titus
Smucker	Tlaib
Soto	Tonko
Spanberger	Torres (CA)
Spartz	Torres (NY)
Speier	Trahan
Stansbury	Trone
Stanton	Turner
Steel	Underwood
Stefanik	Upton
Steil	Valadao
Stevens	Vargas
Stewart	Veasey
Strickland	Velázquez

NAYS—95

Arrington	Fulcher
Babin	Gaetz
Banks	Gohmert
Bentz	Good (VA)
Biggs	Gooden (TX)
Bishop (NC)	Gosar
Boebert	Green (TN)
Brady	Greene (GA)
Brooks	Griffith
Buchanan	Grothman
Burchett	Harris
Burgess	Harshbarger
Hartzler	Herrrell
Hice (GA)	Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)	Higgins (LA)
Jackson	Jackson
Johnson (LA)	Johnson (LA)
Jordan	Keller
Kelly (MS)	Kelly (MS)
Latta	Latta
Lesko	Lesko
Loudermilk	Loudermilk
Mann	Mann
Massie	Massie
McCarthy	McCarthy
McClain	McClain
McClintock	McClintock
Meuser	Meuser
Moore (AL)	Moore (AL)
Mullin	Mullin
Nehls	Nehls

NOT VOTING—9

Buck	Herrera Beutler
Cheney	Hollingsworth
Conway	McKinley

□ 1332

Messrs. BRADY, MULLIN, FEENSTRA, SMITH of Missouri, KELLER, and Ms. TENNEY changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. LONG changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodi	Bonamici	Cárdenas (Soto)
(Balderson)	(Wasserman)	Carter (GA)
Axne (Pappas)	Schultz	(Murphy (NC))
Babin (Nehls)	Brooks (Moore)	Carter (TX)
Bacon (Flood)	(AL)	(Nehls)
Baird (Bucshon)	Brown (MD)	Cartwright
Barr (Donalds)	(Trone)	(Beyer)
Barragán (Clarke NY)	Brown (OH)	Castor (FL)
Beatty	(Cherfilus-	(Wasserman
(Cherfilus-	McCormick)	Schultz)
Brownley	(Correa)	Castro (TX)
(Correa)	McCormick)	(Takano)
Buchanan	Bucshon)	Cleaver (Davids
(Bucshon)	Budd (Kustoff)	(KS))
Budd (Beyer)	Burgess (Weber	Clyburn
Bishop (GA)	(TX))	(Wasserman
(Strickland)	Schultz)	Schultz)
Blumenauer	Bush (Bowman)	Cooper (Beyer)
(Beyer)	Bustos (Pappas)	Costa (Correa)

Courtney	(Perlmutter)	Keating	(Perlmutter)	Posey (Diaz-
Crawford (Moore	Kelly (IL)	Kelly (IL)	(Casten)	Balart)
(AL)	Khanna (Blunt	Khanna (Blunt	Rochester)	Pressley
Crow (Blunt	Rochester)	Rochester)	Kinzing	(Perlmutter)
Cuellar (Garcia	(TX))	(TX))	(Valadao)	Quigley (Blunt
(TX))	Kirkpatrick	Kirkpatrick	(Pallone)	Rochester)
Curtis (Moore	(Pallone)	(Pallone)	Krishnamoorthi	Rice (SC) (Weber
(UT))	(Pappas)	(Pappas)	(Pappas)	(TX))
Davis, Danny K.	Kuster (Pappas)	Kuster (Pappas)	LaHood (Kustoff)	Rodgers (WA)
(Evans)	LaHood (Kustoff)	LaHood (Kustoff)	LaMalfa	(Moore (UT))
DeFazio	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	Rogers (KY)
(Pallone)	Lamborn	Lamborn	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)
DeGette (Blunt	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	Roybal-Allard
Rochester)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	(Correa)
Demings (Evans)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	Ruiz (Takano)
DeSaulnier	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	Rush (Torres
(Beyer)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	(CA))
DesJarlais	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	Ryan (OH)
(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	(Blunt
Doggett	(Blunt	(Blunt	(Blunt)	Rochester)
(Takano)	Rochester)	Rochester)	(Rochester)	Salazar (Dunn)
Doyle, Michael	Lawrence	Lawrence	(Garcia (TX))	Sánchez
F. (Evans)	(Garcia (TX))	(Garcia (TX))	(Garcia (TX))	(Carbajal)
Duncan (Weber	Lawson (FL)	Lawson (FL)	(Evans)	Schneider
(TX))	(Evans)	(Evans)	(Evans)	(Perlmutter)
Escobar (Garcia	Lee (NV)	Lee (NV)	(Pappas)	Scott, David
(TX))	(Pappas)	(Pappas)	(Pappas)	(Garcia (TX))
Ferguson	Leger Fernandez	Leger Fernandez	(Pappas)	Sewell (Clarke
(Kustoff)	(Perlmutter)	(Perlmutter)	(Perlmutter)	(NY))
Fitzpatrick	Letlow (Nehls)	Letlow (Nehls)	(Nehls)	Sherrill (Trone)
(Upton)	Lofgren	Lofgren	(Takano)	Simpson
Fletcher (Dean)	(Takano)	(Takano)	(Takano)	(Fulcher)
Flores (Weber	Loudermilk	Loudermilk	(Fleischmann)	Sires (Pallone)
(TX))	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	Smith (WA)
Frankel, Lois	Lowenthal	Lowenthal	(Beyer)	(Garcia (TX))
(Wasserman	(Beyer)	(Beyer)	(Beyer)	Smucker (Joyce
Schultz)	(Beyer)	(Beyer)	(Beyer)	(PA))
Gallego (Beyer)	Luetkemeyer	Luetkemeyer	(Mooney)	Spartz (Bucshon)
Garamendi	(Mooney)	(Mooney)	(Mooney)	Stansbury
(Correa)	Lynch (Pappas)	Lynch (Pappas)	(Pappas)	(Perlmutter)
Garcia (IL)	Mace (Nehls)	Mace (Nehls)	(Fischbach)	Stauber
(Correa)	Malliotakis	Malliotakis	(Yakym)	(Fischbach)
Gimenez (Diaz-	McCaul (Weber	McCaul (Weber	(TX))	Steel (Kim (CA))
Balart)	(TX))	(TX))	(TX))	Stefanik (Zeldin)
Gomez (Torres	McClain	McClain	(Fitzgerald)	Steube (Diaz-
(CA))	(Fitzgerald)	(Fitzgerald)	(Fitzgerald)	Balart)
Gonzales, Tony	McHenry	McHenry	(Donalds)	Stevens (Casten)
(Moore (UT))	(Donalds)	(Donalds)	(Donalds)	Stewart (Moore
Gonzalez (OH)	Meijer (Upton)	Meijer (Upton)	(Upton)	(UT))
(Moore (UT))	Meng (Clarke	Meng (Clarke	(NY))	Suozi (Clarke
Gonzalez,	(NY))	(NY))	(NY))	(NY))
Vicente	Meuser (Nehls)	Meuser (Nehls)	(Nehls)	Swallowell
(Garcia (TX))	Miller (IL)	Miller (IL)	(Donalds)	(Correa)
Gooden (TX)	(Donalds)	(Donalds)	(Donalds)	Taylor
(Joyce (PA))	Miller (WV)	Miller (WV)	(Torres (CA))	(Armstrong)
Gosar (Weber	(Murphy (NC))	(Murphy (NC))	(Torres (CA))	Thompson (CA)
(TX))	Miller-Meeks	Miller-Meeks	(Strickland)	Thompson (MS)
Graves (MO)	(Keller)	(Keller)	(Keller)	(Strickland)
(Fleischmann)	Moolenaar	Moolenaar	(Bergman)	Tiffany
Greene (GA)	(Bergman)	(Bergman)	(Bergman)	(Fitzgerald)
(Moore (AL))	Moore (WI)	Moore (WI)	(Raskin)	Timmons
Grijalva (Torres	(Raskin)	(Raskin)	(Raskin)	(Fleischmann)
(CA))	Morelle	Morelle	(Perlmutter)	Titus (Pallone)
Grothman	(Perlmutter)	(Perlmutter)	(Perlmutter)	Tlaib (Levin
(Fitzgerald)	Moulton	Moulton	(Pappas)	(MI))
Hartzler (Weber	(Pappas)	(Pappas)	(Pappas)	Trahan (Pappas)
(TX))	Mrvan	Mrvan	(Perlmutter)	Turner (Garcia
Hayes (Raskin)	(Perlmutter)	(Perlmutter)	(Perlmutter)	(CA))
Herrell (Joyce	Napolitano	Napolitano	(Correa)	Van Drew
(PA))	(Correa)	(Correa)	(Correa)	(Nehls)
Hice (GA)	Neguse	Neguse	(Perlmutter)	Van Duyne
(Bishop (NC))	(Perlmutter)	(Perlmutter)	(Perlmutter)	(Nehls)
Higgins (NY)	Newman (Correa)	Newman (Correa)	(Correa)	Vargas (Correa)
(Pallone)	Obernolte	Obernolte	(Pfluger)	Veasey (Clarke
Houlihan (Dean)	Ocasio-Cortez	Ocasio-Cortez	(Bowman)	(NY))
Hudson (Rouzer)	(Bowman)	(Bowman)	(Bowman)	Velázquez
Huffman	O'Halleran	O'Halleran	(Pappas)	(Clarke (NY))
(Casten)	(Pappas)	(Pappas)	(Pappas)	Wagner
Issa (Calvert)	Omar (Blunt	Omar (Blunt	(Rochester)	(Fleischmann)
Jackson (Nehls)	Rochester)	Rochester)	(Rochester)	Waltz (Mooney)
Jacobs (NY)	Owens (Moore	Owens (Moore	(UT))	Watson Coleman
(Zeldin)	(UT))	(UT))	(UT))	(Pallone)
Jayapal	Palazzo	Palazzo	(Fleischmann)	Welch (Pallone)
(Cicilline)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	Wenstrup
Johnson (LA)	Pascrell	Pascrell	(Pallone)	(Johnson (OH))
(Nehls)	(Pallone)	(Pallone)	(Pallone)	Williams (GA)
Johnson (TX)	Payne (Pallone)	Payne (Pallone)	(Pallone)	(Perlmutter)
(Pallone)	Peters (Torres	Peters (Torres	(CA))	Williams (TX)
Joyce (OH)	(CA))	(CA))	(CA))	(Weber (TX))
(Garbarino)	Pingree (Beyer)	Pingree (Beyer)	(Beyer)	Wilson (FL)
Kahele (Correa)	Pocan (Raskin)	Pocan (Raskin)	(Raskin)	(Cicilline)
Katko (Kim	Porter (Beyer)	Porter (Beyer)	(Beyer)	
(CA))				

# CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE CHEHALIS RESERVATION LEAS- ING AUTHORITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3773) to authorize leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 377, nays 42, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 541]

YEAS—377

Adams	Cohen	Gonzalez (OH)
Aderholt	Cole	Gonzalez,
Aguilar	Comer	Vicente
Allred	Connolly	Good (VA)
Amodei	Conway	Gosar
Armstrong	Cooper	Gottheimer
Arrington	Correa	Granger
Auchincloss	Costa	Graves (LA)
Axne	Courtney	Graves (MO)
Bacon	Craig	Green (TN)
Baird	Crenshaw	Green, Al (TX)
Balderson	Crow	Grijalva
Barr	Cuellar	Grothman
Barragán	Curtis	Guest
Beatty	Davids (KS)	Guthrie
Bentz	Davidson	Harder (CA)
Bera	Davis, Danny K.	Hayes
Bergman	Davis, Rodney	Herrell
Beyer	Dean	Herrera Beutler
Bice (OK)	DeFazio	Hice (GA)
Biggs	DeGette	Higgins (NY)
Billirakis	DeLauro	Hill
Bishop (GA)	DelBene	Himes
Blumenauer	Demings	Hinson
Blunt Rochester	DeSaulnier	Horsford
Boebert	DesJarlais	Houlahan
Bonamici	Diaz-Balart	Hoyer
Bost	Dingell	Hudson
Bourdeaux	Doggett	Huffman
Bowman	Donalds	Huizenga
Boyle, Brendan	Doyle, Michael	Issa
F.	F.	Jackson Lee
Brady	Duncan	Jacobs (CA)
Brown (MD)	Dunn	Jacobs (NY)
Brown (OH)	Ellzey	Jayapal
Brownley	Emmer	Jeffries
Buchanan	Escobar	Johnson (GA)
Bucshon	Eshoo	Johnson (OH)
Budd	Españillat	Johnson (SD)
Bush	Estes	Johnson (TX)
Bustos	Evans	Jones
Butterfield	Feenstra	Joyce (OH)
Calvert	Ferguson	Joyce (PA)
Cammack	Finstad	Kahele
Carbajal	Fischbach	Kaptur
Cárdenas	Fitzgerald	Katko
Carl	Fitzpatrick	Keating
Carson	Fleischmann	Keller
Carter (GA)	Fletcher	Kelly (IL)
Carter (LA)	Flood	Kelly (PA)
Carter (TX)	Flores	Khanna
Cartwright	Foster	Kildee
Case	Fox	Kilmer
Casten	Frankel, Lois	Kim (CA)
Castor (FL)	Franklin, C.	Kim (NJ)
Castro (TX)	Scott	Kind
Cawthorn	Fulcher	Kirkpatrick
Chabot	Gallego	Krishnamoorthi
Cherfilus-	Garamendi	Kuster
McCormick	Garbarino	Kustoff
Chu	Garcia (CA)	LaHood
Ciçilline	Garcia (IL)	LaMalfa
Clark (MA)	Garcia (TX)	Lamb
Clarke (NY)	Jimenez	Lamborn
Cleaver	Golden	Langevin
Clyburn	Gomez	Larsen (WA)
Clyde	Gonzales, Tony	Larson (CT)

Latta	Ocasio-Cortez	Smith (MO)
LaTurner	Omar	Smith (NE)
Lawrence	Owens	Smith (NJ)
Lawson (FL)	Palazzo	Smith (WA)
Lee (CA)	Pallone	Smucker
Lee (NV)	Panetta	Soto
Leger Fernandez	Pappas	Spanberger
Lesko	Pascrell	Spartz
Letlow	Payne	Speier
Levin (CA)	Peltola	Stansbury
Levin (MI)	Perlmutter	Stanton
Lieu	Peters	Staubert
Lofgren	Pfluger	Steel
Long	Phillips	Stefanik
Lowenthal	Pingree	Steil
Lucas	Pocan	Stevens
Luetkemeyer	Porter	Stewart
Luria	Posey	Strickland
Lynch	Pressley	Suozzi
Mace	Price (NC)	Swalwell
Mallinowski	Quigley	Takano
Malliotakis	Raskin	Taylor
Maloney,	Reschenthaler	Tenney
Carolyn B.	Rice (NY)	Thompson (CA)
Maloney, Sean	Rice (SC)	Thompson (MS)
Mann	Rodgers (WA)	Thompson (PA)
Manning	Rogers (AL)	Timmons
Matsui	Rogers (KY)	Titus
McBath	Rose	Tlaib
McCaul	Rosendale	Tonko
McClintock	Ross	Torres (CA)
McCollum	Rouzer	Torres (NY)
McGovern	Roybal-Allard	Trahan
McHenry	Ruiz	Trone
McNerney	Ruppersberger	Turner
Meeks	Rush	Underwood
Meijer	Rutherford	Upton
Meng	Ryan (NY)	Valadao
Meuser	Ryan (OH)	Vargas
Mfume	Salazar	Veasey
Miller (IL)	Sánchez	Velázquez
Miller (WV)	Sarbanes	Wagner
Miller-Meeks	Scalise	Walberg
Mooney	Scanlon	Waltz
Grijalva	Schakowsky	Wasserman
Moore (UT)	Schiff	Schultz
Moore (WI)	Morelle	Schneider
Moulton	Schradler	Watson Coleman
Mrvan	Schrier	Webster (FL)
Mullin	Schweikert	Welch
Murphy (FL)	Scott (VA)	Wenstrup
Murphy (NC)	Scott, Austin	Westerman
Nadler	Scott, David	Wexton
Napolitano	Sempolinski	Wild
Neal	Sessions	Williams (GA)
Neguse	Sewell	Wilson (FL)
Newhouse	Sherman	Wilson (SC)
Newman	Sherrill	Wittman
Norcross	Simpson	Womack
O'Halleran	Sires	Yakym
Obernolte	Slotkin	Zeldin

NAYS—42

Allen	Gooden (TX)	McCarthy
Babin	Greene (GA)	McClain
Banks	Griffith	Moolenaar
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Moore (AL)
Brooks	Harshbarger	Nehls
Burchett	Hartzler	Norman
Burgess	Higgins (LA)	Palmer
Carey	Jackson	Pence
Cline	Johnson (LA)	Perry
Cloud	Jordan	Roy
Crawford	Kelly (MS)	Tiffany
Fallon	Loudermilk	Van Drew
Gaetz	Massie	Van Dуйne
Gohmert	Mast	Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—11

Buck	Hern	Steube
Cheney	Hollingsworth	Williams (TX)
Gallagher	Kinzing	Yarmuth
Gibbs	McKinley	

□ 1354

Ms. TENNEY changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei	Frankel, Lois	Luetkemeyer
(Balderson)	(Wasserman)	(Mooney)
Axne (Pappas)	Schultz	Lynch (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)	Gallego (Beyer)	Mace (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)	Garamendi	Malliotakis
Baird (Bucshon)	(Correa)	(Yakym)
Barr (Donalds)	Garcia (IL)	McCaul (Weber)
Barragán (Clarke NY)	(Correa)	(TX)
Beatty	Jimenez (Diaz-Balart)	McClain
(Cherfilus-McCormick)	Gomez (Torres (CA))	(Fitzgerald)
Bentz	Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))	McHenry
(Fitzgerald)	Gonzalez (OH)	(Donalds)
Bera (Beyer)	(Moore (UT))	Meijer (Upton)
Bishop (GA)	Gonzalez,	Meng (Clarke NY)
(Strickland)	Vicente	(NY)
Blumenauer	(Garcia (TX))	Meuser (Nehls)
(Beyer)	Gooden (TX)	Miller (IL)
Bonamici	(Joyce (PA))	(Donalds)
(Wasserman)	Gosar (Weber (TX))	(Murphy (NC))
Schultz		Miller-Meeks
Brooks (Moore (AL))	Graves (MO)	(Keller)
(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	Moolenaar
Brown (MD)	Greene (GA)	(Bergman)
(Trone)	(Moore (AL))	Moore (WI)
Brown (OH)	Grijalva (Torres (CA))	(Raskin)
(Cherfilus-McCormick)		Morelle
Brownley	Grothman	(Perlmutter)
(Correa)	(Fitzgerald)	Moulton
Buchanan	Hartzler (Weber (TX))	(Pappas)
(Bucshon)	Hayes (Raskin)	Mrvan
Budd (Kustoff)	Herrell (Joyce (PA))	(Perlmutter)
Burgess (Weber (TX))		Napolitano
Bush (Bowman)	Herrera Beutler	(Correa)
Bustos (Pappas)	(Kilmer)	Neguse
Cárdenas (Soto)	Hice (GA)	(Perlmutter)
Carter (GA)	(Bishop (NC))	Newman (Correa)
(Murphy (NC))	Higgins (NY)	Obernolte
Carter (TX)	(Pallone)	(Pfluger)
Houlahan (Dean)		Ocasio-Cortez
Hudson (Rouzer)		(Bowman)
Huffman		O'Halleran
(Casten)		(Pappas)
Issa (Calvert)		Omar (Blunt)
Jackson (Nehls)		Rochester
Jacobs (NY)		Owens (Moore (UT))
(Zeldin)		Palazzo
Jayapal		(Fleischmann)
(Ciçilline)		Pascrell
Johnson (LA)		(Pallone)
(Nehls)		Payne (Pallone)
Johnson (TX)		Peters (Torres (CA))
(Pallone)		Pingree (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick		Pocan (Raskin)
(Pallone)		Porter (Beyer)
Krishnamoorthi		Posay (Diaz-Balart)
(Pappas)		Pressley
Kuster (Pappas)		(Perlmutter)
LaHood (Kustoff)		Quigley (Blunt)
LaMalfa		Rochester
(Fleischmann)		Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Lamborn		Rodgers (WA)
(Fleischmann)		(Moore (UT))
Langevin		Rogers (KY)
(Pappas)		(Fleischmann)
Larson (CT)		Roybal-Allard
(Blunt)		(Correa)
Lawrence		Ruiz (Takano)
(Garcia (TX))		Rush (Torres (CA))
Lawson (FL)		Ryan (OH)
(Evans)		(Blunt)
Lee (NV)		Rochester
(Pappas)		Salazar (Dunn)
Leger Fernandez		Sánchez
(Perlmutter)		(Carbajal)
Letlow (Nehls)		Schneider
(Takano)		(Perlmutter)
Loudermilk		Scott, David
(Fleischmann)		(Garcia (TX))
Fletcher (Dean)		Sewell (Clarke NY)
Flores (Weber (TX))		(NY)
		Sherrill (Trone)
		(Simpson)
		(Fulcher)
		Sires (Pallone)
		Smith (WA)
		(Garcia (TX))
		Smucker (Joyce (PA))
		Spartz (Bucshon)
		Stansbury
		(Perlmutter)

Stauber (Fischbach)  
Steel (Kim (CA))  
Stefanik (Zeldin)  
Stevens (Casten)  
Stewart (Moore (UT))  
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))  
Swalwell (Correa)  
Taylor (Armstrong)  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (Strickland)

Tiffany (Fitzgerald)  
Timmons (Fleischmann)  
Titus (Pallone)  
Tlaib (Levin (MI))  
Trahan (Pappas)  
Turner (Garcia (CA))  
Van Drew (Nehls)  
Van Duyne (Nehls)  
Vargas (Correa)  
Veasey (Clarke (NY))

Velázquez (Clarke (NY))  
Wagner (Fleischmann)  
Waltz (Mooney)  
Watson Coleman (Pallone)  
Welch (Pallone)  
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))  
Williams (GA)  
(Perlmutter)  
Wilson (FL)  
(Cicilline)

Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Green, Al (TX)  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Harder (CA)  
Hayes  
Herrell  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinson  
Horsford  
Houlahan  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
Jacobs (CA)  
Jacobs (NY)  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson (TX)  
Jones  
Joyce (OH)  
Kahele  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Keller  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Khanna  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kim (CA)  
Kim (NJ)  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster  
Kustoff  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamb  
Lamborn  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larsen (CT)  
Latta  
LaTurner  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NV)  
Leger Fernandez  
Lesko  
Letlow  
Levin (CA)  
Levin (MI)  
Lieu  
Long  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luria  
Lynch  
Mace

Malinowski  
Malliotakis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Manning  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meijer  
Meng  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (IL)  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Mooney  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Morelle  
Moulton  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Murphy (FL)  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Newman  
Norcross  
O'Halleran  
Oberholte  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Peltola  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Posey  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Rutherford  
Ryan (NY)  
Ryan (OH)  
Salazar  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes

Scalise  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Simpson  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Spartz  
Speier  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Steel  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Strickland  
Suozzi  
Swalwell  
Takano  
Takano  
Taylor  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tlaib  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Trone  
Turner  
Underwood  
Upton  
Valadao  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Velázquez  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Waltz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson Coleman  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wexton  
Wild  
Williams (GA)  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yakym  
Zeldin

Arrington  
Buck  
Cheney  
Craig  
Gallagher

NOT VOTING—15  
Gibbs  
Hern  
Herrera Beutler  
Hollingsworth  
Kinzinger

McKinley  
Nadler  
Steube  
Williams (TX)  
Yarmuth

□ 1415

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei	DesJarlais	Kelly (IL)
(Balderson)	(Fleischmann)	(Casten)
Axne (Pappas)	Doggett	Khanna (Blunt)
Babin (Nehls)	(Takano)	Rochester
Bacon (Flood)	Doyle, Michael	Kirkpatrick
Baird (Buchshon)	F. (Evans)	(Pallone)
Barr (Donalds)	Duncan (Weber	Krishnamoorthi
Barragán (Clarke	(TX))	(Pappas)
NY))	Escobar (Garcia	Kuster (Pappas)
Beatty	(TX))	LaHood (Kustoff)
(Cherfilus-	Ferguson	LaMalfa
McCormick)	(Kustoff)	(Fleischmann)
Bentz	Fitzpatrick	Lamborn
(Fitzgerald)	(Upton)	(Fleischmann)
Bera (Beyer)	Fletcher (Dean)	Langevin
Bishop (GA)	Flores (Weber	(Pappas)
(Strickland)	(TX))	Larson (CT)
Blumenauer	Frankel, Lois	(Blunt)
(Beyer)	(Wasserman	Rochester)
Bonamici	Schultz	Lawrence
(Wasserman	Gallego (Beyer)	(Garcia (TX))
Schultz)	Garamendi	Lawson (FL)
Brooks (Moore	(Correa)	(Evans)
(AL))	Garcia (IL)	Lee (NV)
Brown (MD)	(Correa)	(Pappas)
(Trone)	Jimenez (Diaz-	Leger Fernandez
Brown (OH)	Balart)	(Perlmutter)
(Cherfilus-	Gomez (Torres	Letlow (Nehls)
McCormick)	(CA))	Loggren
Brownley	Gonzales, Tony	(Takano)
(Correa)	(Moore (UT))	Loudermilk
Buchanan	Gonzalez (OH)	(Fleischmann)
(Buchshon)	(Moore (UT))	Lowenthal
Budd (Kustoff)	Gonzalez,	(Beyer)
Burgess (Weber	Vicente	Luetkemeyer
(TX))	(Garcia (TX))	(Mooney)
Bush (Bowman)	Gooden (TX)	Lynch (Pappas)
Bustos (Pappas)	(Joyce (PA))	Mace (Nehls)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Gosar (Weber	Malliotakis
Carter (GA)	(TX))	(Yakym)
(Murphy (NC))	Graves (MO)	McCaul (Weber
Carter (TX)	(Fleischmann)	(TX))
(Nehls)	Greene (GA)	McClain
Cartwright	(Moore (AL))	(Fitzgerald)
(Beyer)	Grijalva (Torres	McHenry
Castor (FL)	(CA))	(Donalds)
(Wasserman	Grothman	Meijer (Upton)
Schultz)	(Fitzgerald)	Meng (Clarke
Castro (TX)	Hartzler (Weber	(NY))
(Takano)	(TX))	Meuser (Nehls)
Cleaver (Davids	Hayes (Raskin)	Miller (IL)
(KS))	Herrell (Joyce	(Donalds)
Clyburn	(PA))	Miller (WV)
(Wasserman	Hice (GA)	(Murphy (NC))
Schultz)	(Bishop (NC))	Miller-Meeks
Conway	Higgins (NY)	(Keller)
(Valadao)	(Pallone)	Moolenaar
Cooper (Beyer)	Houlahan (Dean)	(Bergman)
Costa (Correa)	Hudson (Rouzer)	Moore (WI)
Courtney	Huffman	(Raskin)
(Perlmutter)	(Casten)	Morelle
Crawford (Moore	Issa (Calvert)	(Perlmutter)
(AL))	Jackson (Nehls)	Moulton
Crow (Blunt	Jacobs (NY)	(Pappas)
Rochester)	(Zeldin)	Mrvan
Cuellar (Garcia	Jayapal	(Perlmutter)
(TX))	(Cicilline)	Napolitano
Curtis (Moore	Johnson (LA)	(Correa)
(UT))	(Nehls)	Neguse
Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (TX)	(Perlmutter)
(Evans)	(Pallone)	Newman (Correa)
DeFazio	Joyce (OH)	Obernolte
(Pallone)	(Garbarino)	(Pfluger)
DeGette (Blunt	Kahele (Correa)	Ocasio-Cortez
Rochester)	Katko (Kim	(Bowman)
Demings (Evans)	(CA))	O'Halleran
DeSaulnier	Keating	(Pappas)
(Beyer)	(Perlmutter)	

#### HUALAPAI TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4104) to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Hualapai Tribe and certain allottees in the State of Arizona, to authorize construction of a water project relating to those water rights claims, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 360, nays 55, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 542]

YEAS—360

Adams	Carter (LA)	Dingell
Aderholt	Carter (TX)	Doggett
Aguilar	Cartwright	Donalds
Allred	Case	Doyle, Michael
Amodei	Casten	F.
Armstrong	Castor (FL)	Duncan
Auchincloss	Castro (TX)	Dunn
Axne	Cawthorn	Ellzey
Bacon	Chabot	Emmer
Baird	Cherfilus-	Escobar
Balderson	McCormick	Eshoo
Barr	Chu	Espallat
Barragán	Cicilline	Evans
Beatty	Clark (MA)	Feenstra
Bentz	Clarke (NY)	Ferguson
Bera	Cleaver	Finstad
Bergman	Clyburn	Fischbach
Beyer	Clyde	Fitzgerald
Bice (OK)	Cohen	Fitzpatrick
Biggs	Cole	Fleischmann
Bilirakis	Comer	Fletcher
Bishop (GA)	Connolly	Flood
Blumenauer	Conway	Flores
Blunt Rochester	Cooper	Foster
Bonamici	Correa	Fox
Bost	Costa	Frankel, Lois
Bourdeaux	Courtney	Franklin, C.
Bowman	Crawford	Scott
Brady	Crenshaw	Gallego
Brown (MD)	Crow	Garamendi
Brown (OH)	Cuellar	Garbarino
Brownley	Curtis	Garcia (CA)
Buchanan	Davids (KS)	Garcia (IL)
Buchshon	Davidson	Garcia (TX)
Budd	Davis, Danny K.	Jimenez
Bush	Davis, Rodney	Golden
Bustos	Dean	Gomez
Butterfield	DeFazio	Gonzales, Tony
Calvert	DeGette	Gonzalez (OH)
Cammack	DeLauro	Gonzalez,
Carbajal	DelBene	Vicente
Cárdenas	Demings	Gosar
Carl	DeSaulnier	Gottheimer
Carson	DesJarlais	Granger
Carter (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Graves (LA)

NAYS—55

Allen	Gooden (TX)	Moore (AL)
Babin	Greene (GA)	Murphy (NC)
Banks	Harris	Nehls
Bishop (NC)	Harshbarger	Norman
Boebert	Hartzler	Palmer
Boyle, Brendan	Higgins (LA)	Pence
F.	Jackson	Perry
Brooks	Johnson (LA)	Pfluger
Burchett	Jordan	Rose
Burgess	Joyce (PA)	Rosendale
Carey	Lofgren	Roy
Cline	Loudermilk	Scott, Austin
Cloud	Luetkemeyer	Sempolinski
Estes	Mann	Tenney
Fallon	Massie	Tiffany
Fulcher	Mast	Van Drew
Gaetz	McCarthy	Van Duyne
Gohmert	McClain	Weber (TX)
Good (VA)	Moolenaar	

Omar (Blunt Rochester)	Salazar (Dunn) Sánchez	Thompson (MS) (Strickland)	Curtis	Kelly (IL)	Pressley	Wilson (FL)	Wittman	Yakym
Owens (Moore (UT))	(Carbajal)	Tiffany	Davis (KS)	Kelly (MS)	Price (NC)	Wilson (SC)	Womack	Zeldin
Palazzo (Fleischmann)	Schneider (Perlmutter)	Timmons	Davis, Rodney Dean	Kelly (PA)	Quigley		NAYS—44	
Pascarell (Pallone)	Scott, David (Garcia (TX))	(Fleischmann)	DeFazio	Kilmer	Raskin			
Payne (Pallone)	Sewell (Clarke (NY))	Titus (Pallone)	DeGette	Kim (CA)	Reschenthaler	Allen	Gooden (TX)	Moore (AL)
Peters (Torres (CA))	Sherrill (Trone) Simpson	Tlaib (Levin (MI))	DeLauro	Kim (NJ)	Rice (NY)	Babin	Greene (GA)	Murphy (NC)
Pingree (Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)	Trahan (Pappas)	DelBene	Kind	Rice (SC)	Biggs	Harris	Nehls
Pocan (Raskin)	Smith (WA)	Turner (Garcia (CA))	Demings	Kirkpatrick	Rodgers (WA)	Bishop (NC)	Harshbarger	Norman
Porter (Beyer)	Smucker (Joyce (PA))	Van Drew (Nehls)	DeSaulnier	Krishnamoorthi	Rogers (AL)	Boebert	Hartzler	Palmer
Posey (Diaz-Balart)	Spartz (Bucshon) Stansbury	Van Duyne (Nehls)	DesJarlais	Kuster	Rogers (KY)	Brooks	Hice (GA)	Pence
Pressley (Perlmutter)	Staubert (Fischbach)	Vargas (Correa)	Diaz-Balart	Kustoff	Rose	Burgess	Higgins (LA)	Perry
Quigley (Blunt Rochester)	Steel (Kim (CA))	Veasey (Clarke (NY))	Dingell	Kustoff	Ross	Cloud	Jackson	Rosendale
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))	Stefanik (Zeldin)	Welch (Pallone)	Doggett	LaHood	Rouzer	Clyde	Johnson (LA)	Roy
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))	Stevens (Casten) Stewart (Moore (UT))	Williams (GA) (Perlmutter)	Donalds	LaMalfa	Roybal-Allard	Comer	Jordan	Tenney
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)	Swalwell (Correa)	Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)	Doyle, Michael F.	Lamb	Ruiz	Davidson	Loudermilk	Tiffany
Roybal-Allard (Correa)	Suozzi (Clarke (NY))		Duncan	Lamborn	Ruppersberger	Fallon	Massie	Van Drew
Ruiz (Takano)	Swalwell (Correa)		Dunn	Langevin	Rush	Gaetz	Mast	Van Duyne
Rush (Torres (CA))	Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))		Ellzey	Larsen (WA)	Rutherford	Gohmert	McCarthy	Weber (TX)
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)			Emmer	Larson (CT)	Ryan (NY)	Good (VA)	McClain	
			Escobar	Latta	Ryan (OH)			
			Eshoo	LaTurner	Salazar			
			Españillat	Lawrence	Sánchez			
			Estes	Lawson (FL)	Sarbanes			
			Evans	Lee (CA)	Scalise			
			Feenstra	Lee (NV)	Scanlon			
			Ferguson	Leger Fernandez	Schakowsky			
			Finstad	Lesko	Schiff			
			Fischbach	Letlow	Schneider			
			Fitzgerald	Levin (CA)	Schrader			
			Fitzpatrick	Levin (MI)	Schrier			
			Fleischmann	Lieu	Schweikert			
				Lofgren	Scott (VA)			
				Long	Scott, Austin			
				Lowenthal	Scott, David			
				Lucas	Sempolinski			
				Luetkemeyer	Sessions			
				Luria	Sewell			
				Lynch	Sherman			
				Mace	Sherrill			
				Malinowski	Simpson			
				Malliotakis	Sires			
				Maloney,	Slotkin			
				Carolyn B.	Smith (MO)			
				Maloney, Sean	Smith (NE)			
				Mann	Smith (NJ)			
				Manning	Smith (WA)			
				Matsui	Smucker			
				McBath	Soto			
				McCaul	Spanberger			
				McClintock	Spartz			
				McCollum	Speier			
				McGovern	Stansbury			
				McHenry	Stanton			
				McNerney	Staubert			
				Meeks	Steel			
				Meijer	Stefanik			
				Meng	Steil			
				Meuser	Stevens			
				Mfume	Stewart			
				Miller (IL)	Strickland			
				Miller (WV)	Suozzi			
				Miller-Meeks	Swalwell			
				Moolenaar	Takano			
				Mooney	Taylor			
				Moore (UT)	Thompson (CA)			
				Moore (WI)	Thompson (MS)			
				Moultou	Thompson (PA)			
				Murrell	Timmons			
				Murphy (FL)	Titus			
				Nadler	Tlaib			
				Napolitano	Tonko			
				Neal	Torres (CA)			
				Neguse	Torres (NY)			
				Newhouse	Trahan			
				Newman	Trone			
				Norcross	Turner			
				O'Halleran	Underwood			
				Oberholte	Upton			
				Ocasio-Cortez	Valadao			
				Omar	Vargas			
				Owens	Veasey			
				Palazzo	Velázquez			
				Pallone	Wagner			
				Panetta	Walberg			
				Pappas	Walt			
				Pascarell	Wasserman			
				Payne	Schultz			
				Peltola	Waters			
				Perlmutter	Watson Coleman			
				Peters	Webster (FL)			
				Pfleger	Welch			
				Phillips	Wenstrup			
				Pingree	Westerman			
				Pocan	Wexton			
				Porter	Wild			
				Posey	Williams (GA)			

### AMENDING THE NOT INVISIBLE ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5087) to amend the Not Invisible Act of 2019 to extend, and provide additional support for, the activities of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice Joint Commission on Reducing Violent Crime Against Indians, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 377, nays 44, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 543]

YEAS—374

Adams	Bourdeaux	Casten
Aderholt	Bowman	Castor (FL)
Aguilar	Boyle, Brendan F.	Castro (TX)
Allred	Brady	Cawthorn
Amodei	Brown (MD)	Chabot
Armstrong	Brown (OH)	Cherfilus-McCormick
Arrington	Brownley	Chu
Auchincloss	Buchanan	Cicilline
Axne	Bucshon	Clark (MA)
Bacon	Budd	Clarke (NY)
Baird	Burchett	Cleaver
Balderson	Bush	Cline
Banks	Bustos	Clyburn
Barr	Bustos	Cohen
Barragán	Butterfield	Cole
Beatty	Calvert	Cole
Bentz	Cammack	Connolly
Bera	Carbajal	Conway
Bergman	Cárdenas	Cooper
Beyer	Carey	Correa
Bice (OK)	Carl	Costa
Billirakis	Carson	Courtney
Bishop (GA)	Carter (GA)	Craig
Blumenauer	Carter (LA)	Crawford
Blunt Rochester	Carter (TX)	Crenshaw
Bonamici	Cartwright	Crow
Boat	Case	Cuellar

Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)	Smucker (Joyce (PA))	Cárdenas Carey	Houlahan Hoyer	Ocasio-Cortez Omar	Waters Watson Coleman	Wexton Williams (GA)	Womack Yakym
Lee (NV) (Pappas)	O'Halleran (Pappas)	Spartz (Bucshon) Stansbury	Carl Carson	Hudson Huffman	Owens Palazzo	Welch Wenstrup	Wilson (FL) Wilson (SC)	Zeldin
Leger Fernandez (Perlmutter)	Omar (Blunt Rochester)	(Perlmutter) Stauber	Carter (GA) Carter (LA)	Huizenga Issa	Pallone Panetta	Westerman	Wittman	
Letlow (Nehls) Lofgren	Owens (Moore (UT))	(Fischbach) Steel (Kim (CA))	Cartwright Case	Jackson Lee Jacobs (CA)	Pappas Pascarell	Arrington	Fitzgerald	McCarthy
(Takano) Loudermilk	Palazzo (Fleischmann)	Stefanik (Zeldin) Stevens (Casten)	Casten Castor (FL)	Jacobs (NY) Jayapal	Payne Peltola	Babin Baird	Franklin, C. Scott	McClain McClintock
(Fleischmann) Lowenthal	Pascarell (Pallone)	Stewart (Moore (UT))	Castro (TX) Chabot	Jeffries Johnson (GA)	Perlmutter Peters	Banks Barr	Gaetz Gohmert	Miller (IL) Moore (AL)
(Beyer) Luetkemeyer	Payne (Pallone) Peters (Torres (CA))	Suozi (Clarke (NY))	Cherfilus- McCormick	Johnson (OH) Johnson (SD)	Phillips Pingree	Biggs Bishop (NC)	Good (VA) Gooden (TX)	Murphy (NC) Nehls
(Mooney) Lynch (Pappas)	Pingree (Beyer) Pocan (Raskin)	Swallow (Correa)	Chu Cicilline	Johnson (TX) Jones	Pocan Porter	Boebert Brooks	Green (TN) Greene (GA)	Norman Palmer
Mace (Nehls) Malliotakis	Porter (Beyer) Posey (Diaz- Balart)	Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))	Clark (MA) Clarke (NY)	Joyce (OH) Kahele	Posey Pressley	Burchett Burgess	Grothman Harris	Pence Perry
(Yakym) McCauley (Weber (TX))	Pressley (Perlmutter)	Thompson (MS) (Strickland)	Cleaver Clyburn	Kapture Katko	Quigley Raskin	Cammack Carter (TX)	Harshbarger Hartzler	Pfluger Rose
McClain (Fitzgerald)	Quigley (Blunt Rochester)	Tiffany (Fitzgerald)	Cohen Cole	Keating Keller	Reschenthaler Rice (NY)	Cawthorn Cline	Hice (GA) Higgins (LA)	Rosendale Roy
McHenry (Donalds)	Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))	Timmons (Fleischmann)	Connolly Conway	Kelly (IL) Kelly (MS)	Rice (SC) Rodgers (WA)	Cloud Clyde	Jackson Johnson (LA)	Rutherford Scott, Austin
Meijer (Upton) Meng (Clarke (NY))	Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))	Titus (Pallone) Tlaib (Levin (MI))	Cooper Correa	Kelly (PA) Khanna	Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY)	Comer Davidson	Jordan Joyce (PA)	Taylor Tenney
(Meuser (Nehls) Miller (IL) (Donalds))	Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)	Turner (Garcia (CA))	Costa Courtney	Kim (CA) Kim (NJ)	Ross Rouzer	Donalds Duncan	Lesko Loudermilk	Tiffany Van Drew
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))	Roybal-Allard (Correa)	Van Drew (Nehls)	Craig Crawford	Kind Kirkpatrick	Roybal-Allard Ruiz	Estes Fallon	Van Dwyne Massie	Weber (TX) Webster (FL)
Miller-Meeks (Keller)	Ruiz (Takano) Ruiz (Torres (CA))	Van Dwyne (Nehls)	Crenshaw Crow	Kirby Kishnamoorthi	Ruiz Ruppersberger	Ferguson	Mast	
Moore (WI) (Raskin)	Ryan (OH) (Blunt)	Vargas (Correa) Veasey (Clarke (NY))	Curtis Davids (KS)	Kuster Kustoff	Ryan (NY) Ryan (OH)	Bowman Brady	Gibbs Hern	Price (NC) Steube
Moore (WI) (Raskin)	Ryan (OH) (Blunt)	Vargas (Correa) Veasey (Clarke (NY))	Davis, Danny K. Davis, Rodney	LaHood LaMalfa	Salazar Sánchez	Buck Cheney	Herrera Beutler Hollingsworth	Wild Williams (TX)
Morelle (Perlmutter)	Rochester Salazar (Dunn)	Velazquez (Clarke (NY))	Dean DeFazio	Lamb Lamborn	Sarbanes Scalise	Fulcher Gallagher	Kinzing McKinley	Yarmuth
Moulton (Pappas)	Sánchez (Carbajal)	Wagner (Fleischmann)	DeGette DeLauro	Scanlon Schakowsky	Lamb Langevin			
Mrvan (Perlmutter)	Schneider (Perlmutter)	Waltz (Mooney) Watson Coleman	Demings DeSaulnier	Schiff Schneider	Larsen (WA) Larsen (CT)			
Napolitano (Correa)	Scott, David (Garcia (TX))	Waltz (Mooney) Watson Coleman	DesJarlais Diaz-Balart	Schrader Schrier	Latta LaTurner			
Neguse (Perlmutter)	Sewell (Clarke (NY))	Welch (Pallone) Wenstrup	Dingell Doggett	Schwartz Scott (VA)	Lawrence Lawson (FL)			
Newman (Correa) Oberholte	Sherrill (Trone) Simpson	Williams (GA) (Perlmutter)	Doyle, Michael F.	Lee (CA) Lee (NV)	Scott, David Sempolinski			
Beatty	Sires (Pallone) Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))	Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)	Dunn Ellzey	Leger Fernandez Letlow	Sessions Sewell			
			Emmer Escobar	Levin (CA) Levin (MI)	Sherman Sherrill			
			Eshoo Espallat	Lieu Lofgren	Simpson Sires			
			Evans Feenstra	Long Lowenthal	Slotkin Smith (MO)			
			Finstad Fischbach	Lucas Luetkemeyer	Smith (NE) Smith (NJ)			
			Fitzpatrick Fleischmann	Luria Lynch	Smith (WA) Smucker			
			Fletcher Flood	Malinowski Malliotakis	Soto Spanberger			
			Flores Foster	Maloney, Sean Mann	Spartz Speier			
			Fox Frankel, Lois	Maloney, Sean Mann	Stansbury Stanton			
			Gallego Garamendi	Manning Matsui	Staubert Steel			
			Garbarino Garcia (CA)	McBath McCauley	Stefanik Steil			
			Garcia (IL) Garcia (TX)	McCollum McGovern	Stevens Stewart			
			Gimenez Golden	McHenry McNerney	Strickland Suozzi			
			Gomez Gonzales, Tony	Meeks Meijer	Swallow Takano			
			Gonzalez (OH) Gonzalez, Vicente	Meng Meuser	Takano Thompson (CA)			
			Gosar Gothheimer	Mfume Miller (WV)	Thompson (MS) Thompson (PA)			
			Granger Graves (LA)	Miller-Meeks Moolenaar	Timmons Titus			
			Graves (MO) Green, Al (TX)	Mooney Moore (UT)	Tonko Torres (CA)			
			Griffith Grijalva	Moore (WI) Morelle	Torres (NY) Trahan			
			Guest Guthrie	Moulton Mrvan	Trone Turner			
			Harder (CA) Hayes	Murphy (FL) Nadler	Underwood Upton			
			Herrell Higgins (NY)	Napolitano Neal	Valadao Vargas			
			Hill Himes	O'Halleran Oberholte	Veasey Velazquez			
			Hinson Horsford		Wagner Walberg			
					Waltz Newman			
					Norcross O'Halleran			
					Oberholte Schultz			

## NAYS—71

## NOT VOTING—17

□ 1455

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 544.

## MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)	Carter (GA) (Murphy (NC))	DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Axne (Pappas)	Carter (TX)	Doggett (Takano)
Babin (Nehls)	(Nehls)	Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Bacon (Flood)	Cartwright (Beyer)	Duncan (Weber (TX))
Baird (Bucshon)	Castor (FL)	Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Barr (Donalds)	(Wasserman Schultz)	Ferguson (Kustoff)
Barragan (Clarke (NY))	Castro (TX) (Takano)	Fitzpatrick (Upton)
Beatty (Cherfilus- McCormick)	Cleaver (Davids (KS))	Flores (Weber (TX))
Bentz (Fitzgerald)	Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)	Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Bera (Beyer)	Conway (Valadao)	Gallego (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)	Cooper (Beyer)	Garamendi (Correa)
Brooks (Moore (AL))	Costa (Correa)	Garcia (IL) (Correa)
Brown (MD) (Trone)	Crawford (Moore (AL))	Gimenez (Diaz- Balart)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus- McCormick)	Crow (Blunt Rochester)	Gomez (Torres (CA))
Brownley (Correa)	Cuellar (Garcia (TX))	Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Buchanan (Bucshon)	Curtis (Moore (UT))	Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Budd (Kustoff)	Davis, Danny K. (Evans)	Gonzalez, Vicente
Burgess (Weber (TX))	DeFazio (Pallone)	(Garcia (TX))
Bush (Bowman)	DeGette (Blunt Rochester)	Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Bustos (Pappas)	Demings (Evans)	Gosar (Weber (TX))
Cárdenas (Soto)	DeSaulnier (Beyer)	

## NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE RESOURCE CENTER ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 989) to establish a Native American language resource center in furtherance of the policy set forth in the Native American Languages Act on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 342, nays 71, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 544]

YEAS—342

Adams	Bentz	Boyle, Brendan F.
Aderholt	Bera	Brown (MD)
Aguilar	Bergman	Brown (OH)
Allen	Beyer	Brownley
Allred	Bice (OK)	Buchanan
Amodei	Bilirakis	Bucshon
Armstrong	Bishop (GA)	Budd
Auchincloss	Blumenauer	Bush
Axne	Blunt Rochester	Bustos
Bacon	Bonamici	Butterfield
Balderson	Bost	Calvert
Barragan	Bourdeaux	Carbajal
Beatty		

Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)  
 Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))  
 Grijalva (Torres (CA))  
 Grothman (Fitzgerald)  
 Hartzler (Weber (TX))  
 Hayes (Raskin)  
 Herrell (Joyce (PA))  
 Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))  
 Higgins (NY) (Pallone)  
 Houlihan (Dean)  
 Hudson (Rouzer)  
 Huffman (Casten)  
 Issa (Calvert)  
 Jackson (Nehls)  
 Jacobs (NY) (Zeldin)  
 Jayapal (Cicilline)  
 Jeffries (Clarke (NY))  
 Johnson (LA) (Nehls)  
 Johnson (TX) (Pallone)  
 Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)  
 Kafele (Correa)  
 Katko (Kim (CA))  
 Keating (Perlmutter)  
 Kelly (IL) (Casten)  
 Khanna (Blunt (Rochester))  
 Kirkpatrick (Pallone)  
 Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)  
 Kuster (Pappas)  
 LaHood (Kustoff)  
 LaMalfa (Fleischmann)  
 Lamborn (Fleischmann)  
 Langevin (Pappas)  
 Larson (CT) (Blunt (Rochester))  
 Lawrence (Garcia (TX))  
 Lawson (FL) (Evans)  
 Lee (NV) (Pappas)  
 Leger Fernandez (Perlmutter)  
 Letlow (Nehls)  
 Lofgren (Takano)  
 Loudermilk (Fleischmann)

Lowenthal (Beyer)  
 Luetkemeyer (Mooney)  
 Lynch (Pappas)  
 Mace (Nehls)  
 Malliotakis (Yakym)  
 McCaul (Weber (TX))  
 McClain (Fitzgerald)  
 McHenry (Donalds)  
 Meijer (Upton)  
 Meng (Clarke (NY))  
 Meuser (Nehls)  
 Miller (IL) (Donalds)  
 Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))  
 Miller-Meeks (Keller)  
 Moolenaar (Bergman)  
 Moore (WI) (Raskin)  
 Morelle (Perlmutter)  
 Moulton (Pappas)  
 Mrvan (Perlmutter)  
 Napolitano (Correa)  
 Neguse (Perlmutter)  
 Newman (Correa)  
 Obernolte (Pfluger)  
 Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)  
 O'Halleran (Pappas)  
 Omar (Blunt (Rochester))  
 Owens (Moore (UT))  
 Palazzo (Fleischmann)  
 Pascrell (Pallone)  
 Payne (Pallone)  
 Peters (Torres (CA))  
 Pingree (Beyer)  
 Pocan (Raskin)  
 Porter (Beyer)  
 Posey (Diaz-Balart)  
 Pressley (Perlmutter)  
 Quigley (Blunt (Rochester))  
 Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))  
 Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))  
 Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)  
 Roybal-Allard (Correa)

Ruiz (Takano)  
 Rush (Torres (CA))  
 Ryan (OH) (Blunt (Rochester))  
 Salazar (Dunn)  
 Sánchez (Carbajal)  
 Schneider (Perlmutter)  
 Scott, David (Garcia (TX))  
 Sewell (Clarke (NY))  
 Sherrill (Trone)  
 Simpson (Fulcher)  
 Sires (Pallone)  
 Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))  
 Smucker (Joyce (PA))  
 Spartz (Bucshon)  
 Stansbury (Perlmutter)  
 Stauber (Fischbach)  
 Steel (Kim (CA))  
 Stefanik (Zeldin)  
 Stevens (Casten)  
 Stewart (Moore (UT))  
 Suozzi (Clarke (NY))  
 Swalwell (Correa)  
 Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))  
 Thompson (MS) (Strickland)  
 Tiffany (Fitzgerald)  
 Timmons (Fleischmann)  
 Titus (Pallone)  
 Tlaib (Levin (MI))  
 Trahan (Pappas)  
 Turner (Garcia (CA))  
 Van Drew (Nehls)  
 Van Duyne (Nehls)  
 Vargas (Correa)  
 Veasey (Clarke (NY))  
 Velázquez (Clarke (NY))  
 Wagner (Fleischmann)  
 Waltz (Mooney)  
 Watson Coleman (Pallone)  
 Welch (Pallone)  
 Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))  
 Williams (GA) (Perlmutter)  
 Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 337, nays 79, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 545]

#### YEAS—337

Adams  
 Aderholt  
 Aguilár  
 Allen  
 Allred  
 Amodei  
 Auchincloss  
 Axne  
 Bacon  
 Balderson  
 Barragán  
 Beatty  
 Bentz  
 Bera  
 Beyer  
 Bice (OK)  
 Bilirakis  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Blumenauer  
 Blunt (Rochester)  
 Bonamici  
 Bost  
 Bourdeaux  
 Bowman  
 Boyle, Brendan F.  
 Brady  
 Brown (MD)  
 Brown (OH)  
 Brownley  
 Buchanan  
 Bucshon  
 Budd  
 Bush  
 Bustos  
 Butterfield  
 Calvert  
 Carbajal  
 Cárdenas  
 Carl  
 Carson  
 Carter (GA)  
 Carter (LA)  
 Cartwright  
 Case  
 Casten  
 Castor (FL)  
 Castro (TX)  
 Chabot  
 Cherfilus-McCormick  
 Chu  
 Cicilline  
 Clark (MA)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Cleaver  
 Clyburn  
 Cohen  
 Cole  
 Connolly  
 Conway  
 Cooper  
 Correa  
 Costa  
 Courtney  
 Craig  
 Crawford  
 Crenshaw  
 Crow  
 Cuellar  
 Curtis  
 Davids (KS)  
 Davis, Danny K.  
 Davis, Rodney  
 Dean  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 DeLauro  
 DelBene  
 Demings  
 DeSaulnier  
 DesJarlais  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Doyle, Michael F.  
 Dunn  
 Ellzey  
 Emmer  
 Escobar  
 Eshoo

Españillat  
 Evans  
 Feenstra  
 Finstad  
 Fischbach  
 Fitzpatrick  
 Fleischmann  
 Fletcher  
 Flood  
 Flores  
 Foster  
 Foy  
 Frankel, Lois  
 Gallego  
 Garamendi  
 Garbarino  
 Garcia (CA)  
 Garcia (IL)  
 Garcia (TX)  
 Gimenez  
 Golden  
 Gomez  
 Gonzales, Tony  
 Gonzalez (OH)  
 Gonzalez, Vicente  
 Gottheimer  
 Granger  
 Graves (LA)  
 Graves (MO)  
 Green, Al (TX)  
 Grijalva  
 Guest  
 Guthrie  
 Harder (CA)  
 Hayes  
 Herrell  
 Higgins (NY)  
 Hill  
 Himes  
 Hinson  
 Horsford  
 Houlihan  
 Hoyer  
 Hudson  
 Huffman  
 Huizenga  
 Jackson Lee  
 Jacobs (CA)  
 Jacobs (NY)  
 Jayapal  
 Jeffries  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson (SD)  
 Johnson (TX)  
 Jones  
 Joyce (OH)  
 Kafele  
 Kaptur  
 Katko  
 Keating  
 Keller  
 Kelly (IL)  
 Kelly (MS)  
 Kelly (PA)  
 Khanna  
 Kildee  
 Kilmer  
 Kim (CA)  
 Kim (NJ)  
 Kind  
 Kirkpatrick  
 Krishnamoorthi  
 Kuster  
 Kustoff  
 LaHood  
 LaMalfa  
 Lamb  
 Lamborn  
 Langevin  
 Larsen (WA)  
 Larson (CT)  
 Latta  
 LaTurner  
 Lawrence  
 Lawson (FL)  
 Lee (CA)  
 Lee (NV)  
 Leger Fernandez  
 Letlow  
 Levin (CA)

Scott, David  
 Sempolinski  
 Sessions  
 Sewell  
 Sherman  
 Sherrill  
 Simpson  
 Sires  
 Slotkin  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (WA)  
 Smucker  
 Soto  
 Spanberger  
 Spartz  
 Speier  
 Stansbury  
 Stanton  
 Stauber  
 Steel  
 Stefanik

Steil  
 Stevens  
 Stewart  
 Strickland  
 Suozzi  
 Swalwell  
 Takano  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Timmons  
 Titus  
 Tlaib  
 Tonko  
 Torres (CA)  
 Torres (NY)  
 Trahan  
 Trone  
 Turner  
 Underwood  
 Upton  
 Valadao  
 Vargas

Veasey  
 Velázquez  
 Wagner  
 Walberg  
 Waltz  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters  
 Watson Coleman  
 Welch  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Weston  
 Wild  
 Williams (GA)  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Womack  
 Yakym  
 Zeldin

#### NAYS—79

Armstrong  
 Arrington  
 Babin  
 Baird  
 Banks  
 Barr  
 Bergman  
 Biggs  
 Bishop (NC)  
 Boebert  
 Brooks  
 Burchett  
 Burgess  
 Cammack  
 Carey  
 Carter (TX)  
 Cawthorn  
 Cline  
 Cloud  
 Clyde  
 Comer  
 Davidson  
 Donalds  
 Duncan  
 Estes  
 Fallon  
 Ferguson

Fitzgerald  
 Franklin, C.  
 Scott  
 Fulcher  
 Gaetz  
 Gohmert  
 Good (VA)  
 Gooden (TX)  
 Gosar  
 Green (TN)  
 Greene (GA)  
 Griffith  
 Grothman  
 Harris  
 Harshbarger  
 Hartzler  
 Hice (GA)  
 Higgins (LA)  
 Jackson  
 Johnson (LA)  
 Jordan  
 Joyce (PA)  
 Lesko  
 Loudermilk  
 Mann  
 Massie  
 Mast

McCarthy  
 McClain  
 McClintock  
 Miller (IL)  
 Moolenaar  
 Moore (AL)  
 Murphy (NC)  
 Nehls  
 Norman  
 Palmer  
 Pence  
 Perry  
 Pfluger  
 Rose  
 Rosendale  
 Roy  
 Rutherford  
 Scalise  
 Scott, Austin  
 Taylor  
 Tenney  
 Tiffany  
 Van Drew  
 Van Duyne  
 Weber (TX)  
 Webster (FL)

#### NOT VOTING—14

Buck  
 Cheney  
 Gallagher  
 Gibbs  
 Hern

Herrera Beutler  
 Hollingsworth  
 Issa  
 Kinzinger  
 McKinley

□ 1517

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei  
 (Balderson)  
 Axne (Pappas)  
 Babin (Nehls)  
 Bacon (Flood)  
 Baird (Bucshon)  
 Barr (Donalds)  
 Barragán (Clarke (NY))  
 Beatty  
 (Cherfilus-McCormick)  
 Bentz  
 (Fitzgerald)  
 Bera (Beyer)  
 Bishop (GA) (Strickland)  
 Blumenauer  
 (Beyer)  
 Bonamici  
 (Wasserman Schultz)  
 Brooks (Moore (AL))  
 Brown (MD) (Trone)

Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)  
 Brownley (Correa)  
 Buchanan (Bucshon)  
 Budd (Kustoff)  
 Burgess (Weber (TX))  
 Bush (Bowman)  
 Bustos (Pappas)  
 Cárdenas (Soto)  
 Carter (GA) (Murphy (NC))  
 Carter (TX) (Nehls)  
 Cartwright (Beyer)  
 Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)  
 Castro (TX) (Takano)  
 Cleaver (Davids (KS))

Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)  
 Conway (Valadao)  
 Cooper (Beyer)  
 Costa (Correa)  
 Courtney (Perlmutter)  
 Crawford (Moore (AL))  
 Crow (Blunt (Rochester))  
 Cuellar (Garcia (TX))  
 Curtis (Moore (UT))  
 Davis, Danny K. (Evans)  
 DeFazio (Pallone)  
 DeGette (Blunt (Rochester))  
 Demings (Evans)  
 DeSaulnier (Beyer)

#### DURBIN FEELING NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1402) to amend the Native American Languages Act to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.



DesJarlais (Fleischmann)  
 Doggett (Takano)  
 Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)  
 Duncan (Weber (TX))  
 Escobar (Garcia (TX))  
 Ferguson (Kustoff)  
 Fitzpatrick (Upton)  
 Fletcher (Dean)  
 Flores (Weber (TX))  
 Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)  
 Gallego (Beyer)  
 Garamendi (Correa)  
 Garcia (IL) (Correa)  
 Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)  
 Gomez (Torres (CA))  
 Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))  
 Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))  
 Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))  
 Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))  
 Gosar (Weber (TX))  
 Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)  
 Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))  
 Grijalva (Torres (CA))  
 Grothman (Fitzgerald)  
 Hartzler (Weber (TX))  
 Hayes (Raskin)  
 Herrell (Joyce (PA))  
 Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))  
 Higgins (NY) (Pallone)  
 Houlahan (Dean)  
 Hudson (Rouzer)  
 Huffman (Casten)  
 Jackson (Nehls)  
 Jacobs (NY) (Zeldin)  
 Jayapal (Cicilline)  
 Jeffries (Clarke (NY))  
 Johnson (LA) (Nehls)  
 Johnson (TX) (Pallone)  
 Joyce (OH) (Garbarino) (UT))  
 Kafele (Correa)  
 Katko (Kim (CA))  
 Keating (Perlmutter)  
 Kelly (IL) (Casten)  
 Khanna (Blunt Rochester)  
 Kirkpatrick (Pallone)

Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)  
 Kuster (Pappas)  
 LaHood (Kustoff)  
 LaMalfa (Fleischmann)  
 Lamborn (Fleischmann)  
 Langevin (Pappas)  
 Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)  
 Lawrence (Garcia (TX))  
 Lawson (FL) (Evans)  
 Lee (NV) (Pappas)  
 Leger Fernandez (Perlmutter)  
 Letlow (Nehls)  
 Lofgren (Takano)  
 Loudermilk (Fleischmann)  
 Lowenthal (Beyer)  
 Luetkemeyer (Mooney)  
 Lynch (Pappas)  
 Mace (Nehls)  
 Malliotakis (Yakym)  
 McCaul (Weber (TX))  
 McClain (Fitzgerald)  
 McHenry (Donalds)  
 Meijer (Upton)  
 Meng (Clarke (NY))  
 Meuser (Nehls)  
 Miller (IL) (Donalds)  
 Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))  
 Miller-Meeks (Keller)  
 Moolenaar (Bergman)  
 Moore (WI) (Raskin)  
 Morelle (Perlmutter)  
 Moulton (Pappas)  
 Mrvan (Perlmutter)  
 Napolitano (Correa)  
 Neguse (Perlmutter)  
 Newman (Correa)  
 Obernolte (Pfluger)  
 Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)  
 O'Halleran (Pappas)  
 Omar (Blunt Rochester)  
 Owens (Moore (UT))  
 Palazzo (Fleischmann)  
 Pascrell (Pallone)  
 Payne (Pallone)  
 Peters (Torres (CA))  
 Phillips (Trone)  
 Pingree (Beyer)  
 Pocan (Raskin)  
 Porter (Beyer)

Posey (Diaz-Balart)  
 Pressley (Perlmutter)  
 Quigley (Blunt Rochester)  
 Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))  
 Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))  
 Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)  
 Roybal-Allard (Correa)  
 Ruiz (Takano)  
 Rush (Torres (CA))  
 Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)  
 Salazar (Dunn)  
 Sánchez (Carbajal)  
 Schneider (Perlmutter)  
 Scott, David (Garcia (TX))  
 Sewell (Clarke (NY))  
 Sherrill (Trone)  
 Simpson (Fulcher)  
 Sires (Pallone)  
 Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))  
 Smucker (Joyce (PA))  
 Spartz (Bucshon)  
 Stansbury (Perlmutter)  
 Stauber (Fischbach)  
 Steel (Kim (CA))  
 Stefanik (Zeldin)  
 Stevens (Casten)  
 Stewart (Moore (UT))  
 Suozzi (Clarke (NY))  
 Swallwell (Correa)  
 Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))  
 Thompson (MS) (Strickland)  
 Tiffany (Fitzgerald)  
 Timmons (Fleischmann)  
 Titus (Pallone)  
 Tlaib (Levin (MI))  
 Trahan (Pappas)  
 Turner (Garcia (CA))  
 Van Drew (Nehls)  
 Van Duyne (Nehls)  
 Vargas (Correa)  
 Veasey (Clarke (NY))  
 Velázquez (Clarke (NY))  
 Wagner (Fleischmann)  
 Waltz (Mooney)  
 Watson Coleman (Pallone)  
 Welch (Pallone)  
 Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))  
 Williams (GA) (Perlmutter)  
 Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

#### STUDENT VETERAN EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CASTEN). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 7939) to make permanent certain educational assistance benefits

under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the case of changes to courses of education by reason of emergency situations, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 35, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 546]

YEAS—380

Adams  
 Aderholt  
 Aguilera  
 Allen  
 Allred  
 Amodei  
 Armstrong  
 Auchincloss  
 Axne  
 Bacon  
 Baird  
 Balderson  
 Banks  
 Barr  
 Barragán  
 Beatty  
 Bentz  
 Bera  
 Bergman  
 Beyer  
 Bice (OK)  
 Bilirakis  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Blumenauer  
 Blunt Rochester  
 Boebert  
 Bonamici  
 Bost  
 Bourdeaux  
 Bowman  
 Boyle, Brendan F.  
 Brady  
 Brown (MD)  
 Brown (OH)  
 Brownley  
 Buchanan  
 Bucshon  
 Budd  
 Burchett  
 Bush  
 Bustos  
 Butterfield  
 Calvert  
 Cammack  
 Carbajal  
 Cárdenas  
 Carson  
 Carter (GA)  
 Carter (LA)  
 Carter (TX)  
 Cartwright  
 Case  
 Casten  
 Castor (FL)  
 Castro (TX)  
 Cawthorn  
 Chabot  
 Cherfilus-McCormick  
 Chu  
 Cicilline  
 Clark (MA)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Cleaver  
 Cline  
 Cloud  
 Clyburn  
 Cohen  
 Cole  
 Comer  
 Connolly  
 Conway

Cooper  
 Correa  
 Costa  
 Courtney  
 Craig  
 Crawford  
 Crenshaw  
 Crow  
 Cuellar  
 Curtis  
 Davids (KS)  
 Davidson  
 Davis, Danny K.  
 Davis, Rodney  
 Dean  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 DeLauro  
 DelBene  
 Demings  
 DeSaunier  
 DesJarlais  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Donalds  
 Doyle, Michael F.  
 Duncan  
 Dunn  
 Ellzey  
 Emmer  
 Escobar  
 Eshoo  
 Espallat  
 Estes  
 Evans  
 Feenstra  
 Finstad  
 Fischbach  
 Fitzgerald  
 Fitzpatrick  
 Fleischmann  
 Fletcher  
 Flood  
 Flores  
 Foster  
 Foxx  
 Frankel, Lois  
 Franklin, C. Scott  
 Fulcher  
 Gaetz  
 Gallego  
 Garamendi  
 Garbarino  
 Garcia (CA)  
 Garcia (IL)  
 Garcia (TX)  
 Latta  
 LaTurner  
 Lawrence  
 Lawson (FL)  
 Lee (CA)  
 Lee (NV)  
 Leger Fernandez  
 Lesko  
 Letlow  
 Levin (CA)  
 Levin (MI)  
 Lieu  
 Lofgren  
 Long  
 Lowenthal  
 Lucas

Grijalva  
 Grothman  
 Guest  
 Guthrie  
 Harder (CA)  
 Hayes  
 Herrell  
 Hice (GA)  
 Higgins (LA)  
 Higgins (NY)  
 Hill  
 Himes  
 Hinson  
 Horsford  
 Houlahan  
 Hoyer  
 Hudson  
 Huffman  
 Huizenga  
 Issa  
 Jackson Lee  
 Jacobs (CA)  
 Jacobs (NY)  
 Jayapal  
 Jeffries  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson (SD)  
 Johnson (TX)  
 Jones  
 Jordan  
 Joyce (OH)  
 Joyce (PA)  
 Kafele  
 Kaptur  
 Katko  
 Keating  
 Keller  
 Kelly (IL)  
 Kelly (MS)  
 Kelly (PA)  
 Khanna  
 Kildee  
 Kilmer  
 Kim (CA)  
 Kim (NJ)  
 Kind  
 Kirkpatrick  
 Krishnamoorthi  
 Kuster  
 Kustoff  
 LaHood  
 LaMalfa  
 Lamb  
 Lamborn  
 Langevin  
 Larsen (WA)  
 Larson (CT)  
 Latza  
 LaTurner  
 Lawrence  
 Lawson (FL)  
 Lee (CA)  
 Lee (NV)  
 Leger Fernandez  
 Lesko  
 Letlow  
 Levin (CA)  
 Levin (MI)  
 Lieu  
 Lofgren  
 Long  
 Lowenthal  
 Lucas

Luetkemeyer  
 Luria  
 Lynch  
 Mace  
 Malinowski  
 Malliotakis  
 Maloney, Carolyn B.  
 Mann  
 Manning  
 Massie  
 Mast  
 Matsui  
 McBath  
 McCaul  
 McClintock  
 McCollum  
 McGovern  
 McHenry  
 McNeerney  
 Meeks  
 Meijer  
 Meng  
 Meuser  
 Mfume  
 Miller (IL)  
 Miller (WV)  
 Miller-Meeks  
 Moolenaar  
 Mooney  
 Moore (UT)  
 Moore (WI)  
 Morelle  
 Moulton  
 Mrvan  
 Mullin  
 Murphy (FL)  
 Murphy (NC)  
 Nadler  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Neguse  
 Newhouse  
 Newman  
 Norcross  
 O'Halleran  
 Obernolte  
 Ocasio-Cortez  
 Omar  
 Owens  
 Palazzo  
 Pallone  
 Panetta  
 Pappas  
 Pascrell

Payne  
 Peltola  
 Perlmutter  
 Peters  
 Pfluger  
 Phillips  
 Pingree  
 Pocan  
 Porter  
 Posey  
 Pressley  
 Quigley  
 Raskin  
 Reschenthaler  
 Rice (NY)  
 Rice (SC)  
 Rodgers (WA)  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rose  
 Ross  
 Rouzer  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Ruiz  
 Ruppertsberger  
 Rush  
 Rutherford  
 Ryan (NY)  
 Ryan (OH)  
 Salazar  
 Sánchez  
 Sarbanes  
 Scalise  
 Scanlon  
 Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Schneider  
 Schrader  
 Schrier  
 Schweikert  
 Scott (VA)  
 Scott, Austin  
 Scott, David  
 Sempolinski  
 Sessions  
 Sewell  
 Sherman  
 Sherrill  
 Simpson  
 Sires  
 Slotkin  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (WA)  
 Nehls

NAYS—35

Arrington  
 Babin  
 Biggs  
 Bishop (NC)  
 Brooks  
 Burgess  
 Carey  
 Clyde  
 Fallon  
 Ferguson  
 Gohmert  
 Gooden (TX)

Gosar  
 Greene (GA)  
 Harris  
 Harshbarger  
 Hartzler  
 Jackson  
 Johnson (LA)  
 Loudermilk  
 McCarthy  
 McClain  
 Moore (AL)  
 Nehls

NOT VOTING—15

Buck  
 Cheney  
 Gallagher  
 Gibbs  
 Hern

Herrera Beutler  
 Hollingsworth  
 Kinzinger  
 Maloney, Sean  
 McKinley

Price (NC)  
 Speier  
 Steube  
 Williams (TX)  
 Yarmuth

□ 1605

Mr. CRAWFORD changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I returned home to Green Bay, Wisconsin today to attend to a family matter and avoid dangerous travel ahead of the powerful snow storm. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 539, “yea” on rollcall No. 540, “yea” on rollcall No. 541, “yea” on rollcall No.

542, “yea” on rollcall No. 543, “yea” on rollcall No. 544, “yea” on rollcall No. 545 and “yea” on rollcall No. 546.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodi	Fletcher (Dean)	Leger Fernandez
(Balderson)	Flores (Weber)	(Perlmutter)
Axne (Pappas)	(TX))	Letlow (Nehls)
Babin (Nehls)	Frankel, Lois	Lofgren
Bacon (Flood)	(Wasserman)	(Takano)
Baird (Bucshon)	Schultz)	Loudermilk
Barr (Donalds)	Gallego (Beyer)	(Fleischmann)
Barragan (Clarke	Garamendi	Lowenthal
NY))	(Correa)	(Beyer)
Beatty	Garcia (IL)	Luetkemeyer
(Cherfilus-	(Correa)	(Mooney)
McCormick)	Gimenez (Diaz-	Lynch (Pappas)
Bentz	Balart)	Mace (Nehls)
(Fitzgerald)	Gomez (Torres	Malliotakis
Bera (Beyer)	(CA))	(Yakym)
Bishop (GA)	Gonzales, Tony	McCaul (Weber
(Strickland)	(Moore (UT))	(TX))
Blumenauer	Gonzalez (OH)	McClain
(Beyer)	(Moore (UT))	(Fitzgerald)
Bonamici	Gonzalez,	McHenry
(Wasserman	Vicente	(Donalds)
Schultz)	(Garcia (TX))	Meijer (Upton)
Brooks (Moore	Gooden (TX)	Meng (Clarke
(AL))	(Joyce (PA))	(NY))
Brown (MD)	Gosar (Weber	Meuser (Nehls)
(Trone)	(TX))	Miller (IL)
Brown (OH)	Graves (MO)	(Donalds)
(Cherfilus-	(Fleischmann)	Miller (WV)
McCormick)	Greene (GA)	(Murphy (NC))
Brownley	(Moore (AL))	Miller-Meeks
(Correa)	Grijalva (Torres	(Keller)
Buchanan	(CA))	Moolenaar
(Bucshon)	Grothman	(Bergman)
Budd (Kustoff)	(Fitzgerald)	Moore (WI)
Burgess (Weber	Hartzler (Weber	(Raskin)
(TX))	(TX))	Morelle
Bush (Bowman)	Hayes (Raskin)	(Perlmutter)
Bustos (Pappas)	Herrell (Joyce	Moulton
Cardenas (Soto)	(PA))	(Pappas)
Carter (GA)	Hice (GA)	Mrvan
(Murphy (NC))	(Bishop (NC))	(Perlmutter)
Carter (TX)	Higgins (NY)	Napolitano
(Nehls)	(Pallone)	(Correa)
Cartwright	Houlihan (Dean)	Neguse
(Beyer)	Hudson (Rouzer)	(Perlmutter)
Castor (FL)	Huffman	Newman (Correa)
(Wasserman	(Casten)	Obernolte
Schultz)	Issa (Calvert)	(Pfluger)
Castro (TX)	Jackson (Nehls)	Ocasio-Cortez
(Takano)	Jacobs (NY)	(Bowman)
Cleaver (Davids	(Zeldin)	O'Halleran
(KS))	Jayapal	(Pappas)
Clyburn	(Cicilline)	Omar (Blunt
(Wasserman	Jeffries (Clarke	Rochester)
Schultz)	(NY))	Owens (Moore
Conway	Johnson (LA)	(UT)
(Valadao)	(Nehls)	Palazzo
Cooper (Beyer)	Johnson (TX)	(Fleischmann)
Costa (Correa)	(Pallone)	Pascarell
Courtney	Joyce (OH)	(Pallone)
(Perlmutter)	(Garbarino)	Payne (Pallone)
Crawford (Moore	Kahele (Correa)	Peters (Torres
(AL))	Katko (Kim	(CA))
Crow (Blunt	(CA))	Phillips (Trone)
Rochester)	Keating	Pingree (Beyer)
Cuellar (Garcia	(Perlmutter)	Pocan (Raskin)
(TX))	Kelly (IL)	Porter (Beyer)
Curtis (Moore	(Casten)	Posey (Diaz-
(UT))	Khanna (Blunt	Balart)
Davis, Danny K.	Rochester)	Pressley
(Evans)	Kirkpatrick	(Perlmutter)
DeFazio	(Pallone)	Quigley (Blunt
(Pallone)	Krishnamoorthi	Rochester)
DeGette (Blunt	(Pappas)	Rice (SC) (Weber
Rochester)	Kuster (Pappas)	(TX))
Demings (Evans)	LaHood (Kustoff)	Rodgers (WA)
DeSaulnier	(Beyer)	(Moore (UT))
(Beyer)	LaMalfa	(Moore (UT))
DesJarlais	(Fleischmann)	Rogers (KY)
(Fleischmann)	Lamborn	(Fleischmann)
Doggett	(Fleischmann)	Roybal-Allard
(Takano)	Langevin	(Correa)
Doyle, Michael	(Pappas)	Ruiz (Takano)
F. (Evans)	Larson (CT)	Rush (Torres
Duncan (Weber	(Blunt)	(CA))
(TX))	Rochester)	Ryan (OH)
Escobar (Garcia	Lawrence	(Blunt)
(TX))	(Garcia (TX))	Rochester)
Ferguson	Lawson (FL)	Salazar (Dunn)
(Kustoff)	(Evans)	Sánchez
Fitzpatrick	Lee (NV)	(Carbajal)
(Upton)	(Pappas)	Schneider
		(Perlmutter)

Scott, David	Stewart (Moore	Van Drew
(Garcia (TX))	(UT))	(Nehls)
Sewell (Clarke	Suozzi (Clarke	Van Duyne
(NY))	(NY))	(Nehls)
Sherrill (Trone)	Swalwell	Vargas (Correa)
Simpson	(Correa)	Veasey (Clarke
(Fulcher)	Thompson (CA)	(NY))
Sires (Pallone)	(Torres (CA))	Velázquez
Smith (WA)	Thompson (MS)	(Clarke (NY))
(Garcia (TX))	(Strickland)	Wagner
Smucker (Joyce	Tiffany	(Fleischmann)
(PA))	(Fitzgerald)	Waltz (Mooney)
Spartz (Bucshon)	Timmons	Watson Coleman
Stansbury	(Fleischmann)	(Pallone)
(Perlmutter)	Titus (Pallone)	Welch (Pallone)
Stauber	Tlaib (Levin	Wenstrup
(Fischbach)	(MI)	(Johnson (OH))
Steel (Kim (CA))	Trahan (Pappas)	Williams (GA)
Stefanik (Zeldin)	Turner (Garcia	(Perlmutter)
Stevens (Casten)	(CA))	Wilson (FL)
		(Cicilline)

compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

BLAKE MOORE,  
Member of Congress.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES PRESER-  
VATION AND PROTECTION ACT  
OF 2022

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4949) to amend title 38, United States Code, to address green burial sections in national cemeteries, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4949

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Cemeteries Preservation and Protection Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. PLOT AND INTERMENT ALLOWANCES FOR  
VETERANS BURIED BEFORE MARCH  
15, 2022, IN CEMETERIES ON TRUST  
LAND OWNED BY, OR HELD IN  
TRUST FOR, TRIBAL ORGANIZA-  
TIONS.

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall pay a plot or interment allowance under paragraph (1) of section 2303(b) of title 38, United States Code, for a veteran if—

(1) the veteran was buried, before March 15, 2022, in a cemetery, or in a section of a cemetery, that is on trust land owned by, or held in trust for, a tribal organization;

(2) the tribal organization that is responsible for operating and maintaining the cemetery, or the section of cemetery, applies for such allowance;

(3) a plot or interment allowance was not already paid for the burial of such veteran under paragraph (2) of such section; and

(4) the burial of the veteran otherwise meets the requirements under paragraph (1) of such section.

SEC. 3. GREEN BURIAL SECTIONS AT NATIONAL  
CEMETERIES.

Section 2404 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) in the case of grave sites in a green burial section designated under subsection (i), the Secretary may provide for grave markers of such type as the Secretary considers appropriate.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i)(1) The Secretary may designate one or more sections in any national cemetery as green burial sections.

“(2) In this subsection, the term ‘green burial section’ means a section of a cemetery in which the remains of individuals interred in that section—

“(A) have been prepared for interment in a manner that does not involve chemicals or embalming fluids; and

“(B) have been interred in a natural manner or in completely biodegradable burial receptacles.”.

SEC. 4. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURIS-  
DICTION OVER LAND AT FORT BLISS,  
TEXAS, FOR EXPANSION OF FORT  
BLISS NATIONAL CEMETERY.

(a) TRANSFER AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army may transfer to the Secretary of

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS UPDATE

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as the Members know, the Senate has now passed the omnibus which will fund government. As the Members also know, the government will be shut down at midnight tomorrow if we do not pass additional legislation here.

I have been over in the Senate talking to those who will prepare the bill to be sent to this Chamber. Unfortunately, the process takes a long time to do, and it will not be to us for a significant period of time, meaning it will not be to us before midnight tonight.

As a result, I will announce to Members that I believe we will have no recorded votes until at the earliest 9 a.m. tomorrow, and Members need to be available at 9 a.m. and thereafter.

As soon as we get the documents to process on the floor, we will proceed as quickly as possible, and in addition, the Senate has passed and we will pass, as well, a short-term CR so that the bill can be enrolled and sent to the President for signature so there will be no termination or closing of the government's operations.

So, again, we will be having no further votes tonight. We will reconvene at 9 a.m., and votes will be conducted as soon thereafter as we are ready to do so.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON-  
ORABLE BLAKE MOORE, MEMBER  
OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable BLAKE MOORE, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, December 22, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAME SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I, the Honorable BLAKE MOORE, U.S. Representative for the 1st congressional district of Utah, have been served with a subpoena for documents issued by the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have not yet determined if

Veterans Affairs administrative jurisdiction over a parcel of real property consisting of approximately two acres located at Fort Bliss, Texas, directly adjacent to, and contiguous with, Fort Bliss National Cemetery.

(b) **CONDITION OF TRANSFER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As a condition of the transfer authorized by subsection (a), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may complete appropriate environmental, cultural resource, and other due diligence activities on the real property described in subsection (c) before determining whether the property is suitable for cemetery purposes.

(2) **COORDINATION.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall coordinate with the Secretary of the Army as needed during the performance of the activities described in paragraph (1).

(c) **DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property to be transferred under this section shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army.

(2) **COST OF SURVEY.**—The cost of the survey described in paragraph (1) shall be borne by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(d) **ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS; COSTS OF TRANSFER.**—

(1) **ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—The Secretary of the Army may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the transfer under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(2) **REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall reimburse the Secretary of the Defense for costs incurred by the Secretary of the Army in implementing this section, including the costs of any surveys.

(B) **NO PAYMENT FOR VALUE OF REAL PROPERTY.**—Notwithstanding any other legal requirement that might otherwise apply, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall not be required to make payment of any kind for the value of the real property described in subsection (c).

**SEC. 5. TRANSFER OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR LAND FOR USE AS A NATIONAL CEMETERY.**

Section 2406 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “As additional lands” and inserting “(a) **IN GENERAL.**—As additional lands”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) **TRANSFER OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR LAND FOR USE AS A NATIONAL CEMETERY.**—Notwithstanding section 204(d) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1714(d)), if the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior agree to a transfer under subsection (a) of any land for use by the Department as a national cemetery, the land shall be—

“(1) withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, the mineral leasing laws, and the geothermal leasing laws;

“(2) subject to valid existing rights;

“(3) transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; and

“(4) deemed to be property (as defined in section 102(9) of title 40) for as long as the land remains under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.”.

**SEC. 6. EXPANSION OF PROHIBITION AGAINST INTERMENT OR MEMORIALIZATION IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION OR ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY OF PERSONS COMMITTING CERTAIN CRIMES.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2411 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading—

(A) by inserting “**certain**” before “**Federal**”; and

(B) by striking “**capital**”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)” and inserting “(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “or to a period of 99 years or more” after “life imprisonment”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) A person who—

“(A) is found (as provided in subsection (c)) to have committed a Federal or State crime that would cause the person to be a tier III sex offender for purposes of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.); but

“(B) has not been convicted of such crime by reason of such person not being available for trial due to death or flight to avoid prosecution.”;

(3) in subsection (c), by striking “subsection (b)(3)” and inserting “paragraph (3) or (5) of subsection (b)”;

(4) in subsection (d)(2)(A)(ii), by striking “or a State capital crime” and inserting “, a State capital crime, or a Federal or State crime that would cause the person to be a tier III sex offender for purposes of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”; and

(5) in subsection (e)(1)(B), by striking “or a State capital crime” and inserting “, a State capital crime, or a Federal or State crime that would cause the person to be a tier III sex offender for purposes of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 24 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2411 and inserting the following new item:

“2411. Prohibition against interment or memorialization in the National Cemetery Administration or Arlington National Cemetery of persons committing certain Federal or State crimes.”.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. **TAKANO**) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. **BOST**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. **TAKANO**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on S. 4949.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. **TAKANO**. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of S. 4949, the National Cemeteries Preservation and Protection Act introduced by my Senate counterpart, Chairman **TESTER**.

One of the features or bugs of the Senate—depending on your perspective—is that one single Senator, no matter their party, can hold up meaningful and needed legislation in order to satisfy their own aims. It is incredibly frustrating, especially in the veterans’ policy space.

We work closely with our veteran and veteran service organization stakeholders on everything we do, and there is always something quite sad when we tell these stakeholders that very worthy policy is being held up because so-and-so is making a demand that may not be related to veterans issues at all.

So, often we are brought to the brink where good legislation may not make it over the finish line, and this year was no exception. We held our breath while waiting to see if legislation related to helping survivors of military sexual trauma, disabled veterans, and student veterans would survive the Senate hotline.

Luckily, it appears much of it did, and I am appreciative of Chairman **TESTER** and Leader **SCHUMER**’s efforts to push those bills through.

I want to note that here in the House things have worked out a bit differently. Things move forward based on consensus building and efforts to find common ground, and I am proud of the bipartisan work my committee has achieved.

□ 1615

We have worked across the aisle when possible, and when we couldn’t, I hope there was an understanding that sometimes there are critical policy priorities that must transcend bipartisanship. But, without a doubt, every effort is made to try to find a solution that most can agree on.

I want to point out that the bill before us—certainly a worthy one—was sent to us at the last possible moment with no consensus built in. It took a significant effort to build consensus in a short period of time when the holiday season made it difficult to reach people and engage on complicated issues. But I and my staff are always willing to put frustration and annoyance aside in pursuit of a worthy goal.

However, I hope in the future that there is more of an effort to build consensus early so that we are not put in a position where measures may fail because the upfront work was not put in.

Mr. Speaker, this bill makes several small but important changes to how our national cemeteries are administered, provides for the transfer of land for national cemetery expansion, and also clarifies eligibility for burial benefits for these veterans buried in Tribal cemeteries. Native veterans serve at the highest rates of any other community in this country, so ensuring that they receive the honors they are owed is very important.

Our national cemeteries are an important part of the benefits provided to veterans, and it is our obligation to maintain these sacred grounds not only so that veterans may choose these cemeteries as their final resting places, but so that all Americans have a visual reminder of the service and sacrifice we are given from those who wear the uniform of our country.

I do want to make one note of clarification on congressional intent with

respect to one of the land transfers in this bill.

Specifically, regarding the Department of the Interior lands available for transfer under section 5 of the bill, it is the intent of the committee and the bill sponsor that only Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management lands managed under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 be available for potential inclusion in any transfer authorized under this bill. This transfer is not intended to be made for Park Service land.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill. I urge all my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 4949. S. 4949 would improve VA's burial benefits for veterans and their families. First, the bill would ensure that VA can reimburse a Tribal organization for the cost of burying a veteran in a VA grant-funded Tribal cemetery. This would close a gap that existed before the enactment of the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2022.

Previously, a State could receive a plot allowance from VA, but some Tribal organizations did not have the same eligibility.

Furthermore, S. 4949 would permit the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Interior to transfer lands under their possession to VA for establishing or expanding national cemeteries. I believe this will help VA further its goal of providing veterans with reasonable access to a national cemetery.

Lastly, the bill would help preserve the reputation of our national cemeteries as a hallowed final resting place.

Under present law, VA cannot bury an individual who has fled to avoid prosecution of a capital crime. Currently, in these cases, VA must provide the family due process before denying the benefit.

Additionally, someone who commits a Federal tier 3 sex offense but flees to avoid prosecution is barred from burial in a national cemetery. However, there is a loophole that prevents VA from denying this benefit if the State charges the individual with the same crime.

A tier 3 sex offense is the most serious classification. These offenses include sex crimes against children and aggravated sexual abuse. No veteran or their family should have to worry about seeing their attacker being honored in a VA cemetery. We must close this loophole.

I thank Senator TESTER and Senator ROUNDS for leading this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to support S. 4949. I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. Again, I ask my colleagues to join me in passing S. 4949, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4949.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. And still I rise, Mr. Speaker. And I rise saddened because I find myself on a mission of mercy. I rise to explain the circumstance that causes one Mr. Jaime Avalos to find himself separated from his wife and his baby in another country.

Mr. Avalos came to this country some 27 years ago, and he was brought here by his mother. His mother was here to seek a better life for herself and her young baby. He came to this country as a child, and for 7 years he was only in this country. He was being educated in this country. This was, in fact, the only home that he knew.

His mother decided that she would marry a man whom she met, and this man loved Mr. Avalos as a baby to the extent that he wanted to adopt him. The mother took Mr. Avalos—Jaime is his first name—she took Jaime back to Mexico. She took him to Mexico for the purpose of registering his adoption.

They were there for a brief period of time, and then they returned to the United States where he for some 20 years educated himself here. He went to a school in Houston, Texas. He worked, and he stayed within the law. For all moral purposes, he is a citizen of this country. But lawfully, of course, he is not. Jaime met a woman, a beautiful lady, Yarianna. He and Yarianna are married. They now have a child, Noah. Noah celebrated his first birthday just recently.

Yarianna, wanting her husband to become a citizen, and Jaime wanting to become a citizen because he has a child who is an American-born child and, as a result, a citizen, his wife is a citizen, he wanted to do that which would put him in good standing in this country, to come out of the shadows.

He is a DACA recipient, so he had the privilege of staying, but he did not have a pathway to citizenship. He came at the age of 1 and left at the age of 7 because his mother took him to Mexico to register his having been adopted, brought him back to this country, he meets Yarianna, they are married, and they now have a 1-year-old child.

They lawfully petitioned the consulate in Juarez, Mexico, for the opportunity to come in for the interview that allows a person with the standing

of Jaime Avalos to ask for a visa lawfully. He is living here as a DACA recipient, and he only leaves because this is a part of the process of acquiring the visa.

He goes to Juarez, Mexico, and at the consulate, they process him. In the course of processing him, they discovered that he did come to Mexico at the age of 7 with his mom. He has little to no recollection of this, but they discover it. When they discover that he came to Mexico, left America with his mom, they then point out to him that there is a law that will not allow him to return to his 1-year-old son, Noah, and to his wife.

He is now banned from the United States of America for 10 years.

Some things bear repeating. His wife is here. He is banned from the country for 10 years. He is banned from his home, and he cannot return to his work. He is literally living in a country that he knows very little about. When he leaves the place in which he is residing, he is always in the company of someone who can assist him.

Understanding his circumstance, I decided to travel to Juarez, Mexico, to visit him. I did. I was there, I met with him, and I had an opportunity to have his wife and his child with us. I saw him interact with his young son. It really does cause tears to well in one's eyes to see a baby grasping for his father, hugging his father, holding on to his father, and loving his father and the father reciprocating.

It was a wonderful thing to see, but I was saddened upon looking at it because I knew that at some point we would leave—the wife would leave, the baby would leave, and I would leave—and Mr. Avalos would be left in Mexico.

The experience has caused me to conclude that I must do anything and everything that I can to unite this family—reunite this family. This is unbelievable that we have a law that will not allow him to come back into the country merely because his mother took him out of this country as a DACA recipient—he is a DACA recipient now. She took him out of the country in order to register him as having been adopted. A man loves him. He adopts him as a 7-year-old child, and this law will not allow him back into the country.

There is something wrong when we have laws that will ban husbands from their wives and from their babies because they left the country, came back, and have always been law-abiding. There is something wrong.

When we talk about comprehensive immigration reform, we don't talk about the Jaimes of the world, people who are entrapped in these arcane laws, these laws that only make sense to those who somehow conclude that if we could find any way to bar a person or ban a person from coming into the country that is a great thing to do. I am not one of those people. I don't want to see this happen to this man, this baby, and this woman.

We have a necessity to engage in comprehensive immigration reform and to engage in immigration reform that goes beyond the walls at the border. I am amenable to discussing walls at the border, but we have to go beyond walls. There are those who want to do more at the border. I understand. I am amenable to having that conversation.

□ 1630

We also have to talk about the other aspects of comprehensive immigration reform that will include Jaime Avalos and the many others who find themselves in similar circumstances.

It is a very painful thing to know that we have within our power to bring Jaime home or to allow him to come home, yet we have not done it.

You see, there is another aspect of this law that allows a person who has the circumstance that Jaime Avalos has to negotiate to be returned home on what is called humanitarian parole.

This is where you make your appeal. You make your appeal to our country. You make your appeal, and you explain that this is going to create a hardship.

Our law allows for this appeal to be granted—it is discretionary—if we conclude that there would be a hardship by virtue of a person such as Mr. Avalos being separated from his wife and baby.

Well, it is intuitively obvious to even the most casual observer that there will be a hardship when a husband is separated from a wife and child, when they have a mortgage, and when he is the breadwinner for the family. Yes, there is a hardship.

We have made our appeal. I am making the appeal tonight because I want the world to know, and I want my record to show, that I left no stone unturned when it comes to trying to get this family reunited.

I am making the appeal tonight, and I will be sending a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security asking for the Secretary, by and through his good offices, to use his awesome power that has within it the discretion to grant Mr. Avalos, to grant Jaime, the opportunity to return home to his wife and baby. It is within the Secretary's discretion.

Now, the Secretary doesn't handle all of these cases himself. There are people in the office who acquire the materials, review the cases.

I am asking for the people who understand this and who know that this is not a case where a foreign power has one of our own and is refusing to release one of our own. This is not the case. He is not being held by a foreign power. This is not the case. If he is granted the right to return, he won't need transportation. He can get here.

We are not looking at having to get him through harm's way with some form of transportation that would necessitate the Federal Government having to make an expenditure.

This is not the case where if he comes to this country, returns home, where he will need assistance. He won't

need food from the government. He won't need the shelter of the government. He won't need to be clothed by the government. He can provide his own food, clothing, and shelter, as well as his transportation.

He only has to be given a document that says he can return to the country that he has lived in for more than a quarter of a century, the country that he knows as home, where his wife resides, where his child lives, where he was living.

He only needs a document that is within our discretion—"our," meaning our country—to allow him to return to the life that he has known in this country for more than a quarter of a century.

I believe that we can all, at some point, put ourselves in the shoes of another person. I believe that if we say to ourselves: What would we want if this were your son or your daughter?

There are times when we ought to examine circumstances from a personal perspective. This is not a criminal. This is a law-abiding person who has a baby and wife in this country.

What would you want? What would you want for your son were the circumstances similar?

There will be those who say, well, he came to this country illegally. Well, let's examine this. Did he really come, or was he brought to the country?

He was approximately 1 year old. As a 1-year-old child, he had little to say—and I think most persons would agree—about where his parents would take him.

He wasn't brought here by some third party, some person who was paid to bring him in. His mother brought him to this country.

There are those who would say, well, his mother was not right for bringing him. She broke the law.

I thank God that I have not always been as blessed as I am today because it inculcated in me a sense of caring, a belief and an understanding that I haven't always had what I have now and that, but for the grace of God, but for the grace of God, I wouldn't have what I have now.

I am not who I am because I am so smart. Most of the people here are not here because they are so smart. Most of the people are here because somewhere along life's way, they were afforded what we would call a break. It happens.

But for the grace of God, I am not sure I would be here, but I thank God I was born in this country. I love this country.

I am not a guy who puts the country down, doesn't salute the flag, won't sing the national anthem, and doesn't say the Pledge of Allegiance. That is not me, but I do defend those who choose not to pledge allegiance, who choose not to sing the national anthem.

I think that is what makes this country great. Every person has the right. Every person has the right to choose. I choose to do these things.

I also understand that I am fortunate. I didn't control where I was born. I understand that if my mother had been born on the other side of this southern border, I believe that my mother would do everything that she could to get to this country so that her young child could have opportunities and not be in fear of harm from various and sundry circumstances that are occurring across the border, on the other side.

But for the grace of God, it could be me or you or any of us, and I am thankful that I have been granted this sense of understanding the plight of others.

I am not a guy who says that we ought to open the borders and bring everybody that wants to come into the country into the country. That is not me.

I think that we ought to have comprehensive immigration reform so that we can make decisions about immigrants and migrants, people who simply want to come to work and people who want to come to make a life here.

We ought to do this. This is what comprehensive immigration reform should be all about.

Yes, we ought to talk about what is happening at the border. I am not shying away from that. But I do believe that we ought to talk about some other things that are exceedingly important.

I want to talk about what we are going to do with the Jaimes of the world. I think that we have to have comprehensive immigration reform because we need to know who is going in and out of the country. We ought to know who is coming into and going out of our country.

I am not one of the persons who believes that we just ought to have an open border, to come and go as you please. That is just not me, but, look, I respect the opinions of those who do believe it.

I think that we ought to have comprehensive immigration reform so that we can establish standards, policies, procedures, methodologies, so that we can have all the things that would make it acceptable for those who qualify to come. Those who do not? Well, they can't make it this time if they don't.

So, I am not an open borders guy, but I am a person who has great sympathy and empathy for people who are not as fortunate as I happen to be.

As a result, I am making this appeal for Mr. Avalos, Jaime Avalos. I think that we don't have to wait until we get comprehensive immigration reform to allow him to return to his wife and baby.

I don't think we have to wait. I believe we can do this under the discretion that is accorded the Secretary under the law.

I believe that comprehensive immigration reform is something that we ought to work on immediately, if not sooner. I think that we can see a need, but there are other needs that we don't

see. They are not as visible. Mr. Avalos happens to be one of the persons who is in that invisible zone and won't be seen, won't be heard of, just suffer.

We in this country think that families ought to stay together. We encourage families to stay together. Yet, we find ourselves now with a baby being separated from his father while we have the authority to change it, knowing that he is not in the hands of a hostile power.

He is in the hands of people in this country who, with the stroke of a pen, can make a difference in the life of a law-abiding person who stayed in this country for more than two decades, more than a quarter of a century, and left lawfully but cannot lawfully return.

He left lawfully because he went to the consulate that I visited, by the way, in Juarez, Mexico. People at the consulate are not proud of the decision that they had to make to tell him that he can't return to his baby, his child.

They are not proud. They genuinely believe that this is something that is going to be reviewed, hopefully, and that maybe we will get a different circumstance.

I believe we can get a different circumstance. I just hope that it won't take us until we finally pass comprehensive immigration reform to have it occur.

□ 1645

I am honored to speak on behalf of Mr. Avalos, and I pray that we can get a Christmas miracle that he can come home for Christmas to his family. I am begging. I am pleading with the Department of Homeland Security and the Secretary to please let him come home to his family. Let him come home and spend this special time of the year with his baby and his wife. Please, let him come home.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation that can help those who find themselves similarly situated in the future, but that is not going to help him. The chances of our passing legislation between now and the end of the year are not good at all—not good. This has nothing to do with the mindset of a given person or personalities or the political philosophy of any given party. It has nothing to do with that.

It is just at this point in time very few things are going to pass this House. This is not casting any aspersions or any sort of negativity toward any other persons. It is just the facts. But I do believe that this discretionary act can make a difference.

I will talk to Mr. Avalos, I will talk to his wife, and I will talk to them within the next day or so. It is my hope to those who may be listening and can speak to the Secretary—it is my hope that the Secretary and those who are listening, that we can have this Christmas miracle, and that I can give them some good news. I can say to them, He will be home for Christmas.

Christmas is a holiday that he respects, that he celebrates. This is a family that celebrates Christmas. I want to give them some good news.

Mr. Speaker, I want to mention one additional thing before I leave this Chamber. It will probably be my last time to speak this year. I will mention a piece of legislation that I will be introducing next year, this too is very near and dear to my heart.

I don't expect everybody to understand this piece of legislation, but it is pretty important to me and pretty important to a lot of other people. And for many people who are not aware of the circumstance, it is pretty important to them, too.

In my research, we discovered that this House of Representatives on July 18, 1956, accorded Congressional Gold Medals to Confederate soldiers.

We live in a country where we revile the slaves, those who were enslaved, my ancestors. We reviled my ancestors who were enslaved, and we revere, by virtue of our actions—that is some proof of it, there is much more—but we revere those who were the enslavers. Revile the enslaved and revere the enslaver.

I refuse to accept it. There is something in the way I have been wired that just won't allow me to accept certain things. This is a wrong that has to be corrected.

When I say, "revile the enslaved," let's examine that statement, the statement of reviling the enslaved.

What does it mean to be enslaved?

What did it mean to be enslaved in this country?

It is almost a word for polite society to say enslaved because the truth of the matter is for this to occur someone was kidnapped, stolen—stolen from their homeland. By the way, a good many of them were sold into slavery by people from their own land—a good many.

We cannot cheat history; we can't overlook certain facts because they are uncomfortable. I don't feel good knowing that people of African origin sold other people of African origin into slavery, but it is the truth—the undeniable truth. I have to accept the truth.

I just pray that others will accept the fact that there were many that were kidnapped, put on a ship, and then brought across the vast ocean. But it wasn't just that simple. It is easy to say those words, but those words, when properly amended, would include those who didn't make it across the ocean, those who were thrown over to the shark-infested waters.

Sharks would follow ships waiting for bodies to be thrown over to feast upon. Just to say that they traversed the ocean doesn't include how they were shackled and chained, treated like lumber, treated like just another piece of property to be brought from point A to point B.

Just to say they were brought to this country does not acknowledge that

along the way women were raped, along the way they were dropped off at various ports, and that at some point they were sold, families were separated. To just say they were brought here or kidnapped doesn't speak to how many were brutalized.

Yet, they were brought here, forced into labor, and they served this country for centuries.

Here is a fact that ought to cause somebody to pause. We enslaved babies in this country. We enslaved babies. If you were born of parents that were slaves, then you were a slave at birth. Many were born, lived, and died, human beings, as slaves.

It is just not enough to say they were slaves without explaining their circumstance—forced into labor, forced to do unthinkable things. It was their humble hands that helped to facilitate the construction of the Capitol, the White House, roads and bridges, planted the seeds, perfected the harvest. Literally, in some cases, fed the masters. Yet, they are reviled, and the Confederate soldiers are revered.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to ask this House to correct the injustice to the extent that the injustice can be corrected. If we accord Congressional Gold Medals to the Confederate soldiers, then we can accord Congressional Gold Medals to those who were enslaved.

I believe that there is a certain amount of righteousness in this House. I have been told that it will never happen, but I believe there is a certain amount of righteous in this House for people to see the injustice in this. I just believe that there are people who will take a stand with me. I don't know how many, but I hope that we will have 290 because that is what it will take to pass this type of resolution. I hope that the Senate will take it up. I hope that the Senate will pass the resolution as well.

I would like to see a President of the United States place these Congressional Gold Medals in appropriate venues.

We have granted Congressional Gold Medals posthumously—yes, we have. There is nothing but the will that is missing. The way is clearly there. It is just a question of will.

The question of: Will we revere the slave to the extent that we revere the enslavers?

I believe there is a certain amount of righteousness that will allow this to happen. I don't believe that everybody that we assume will vote or not participate in a positive way in this type of debate—I don't believe that we should assume that everybody that we already assume will do this. I just think that there are some people, they have principle within that we have not necessarily seen, and that they will stand forward and that they will challenge those who would see things differently and conclude, no, we can't do this.

Why? We can.

So I just believe that there are people of good will who will take a stand for



the righteousness associated with giving those who worked, lived, and died as slaves, giving them a Congressional Gold Medal just as we gave the persons who sought to keep them in bondage Congressional Gold Medals.

Mr. Speaker, I will be asking for this next year. I have already prepared the "Dear Colleague." I have within my hands the "Dear Colleague" that we will be circulating. There will be some people who will be offended because I have said that the Confederate soldiers were enslavers. Well, they fought to maintain slavery.

Now, I know there are many who are going to say they were fighting for economic reasons. Well, that economic reason had to do with slavery. But whatever you choose to think, put that aside, if you would, and just look at what happened to the people. Let's try to correct this injustice.

I will be circulating the "Dear Colleague," and I will let the world know the progress that we are making. This is the kind of thing that you don't simply put in motion and then see if it will make its way to the finish line. I am not wired that way to just watch and see what happens.

I plan to announce the names of those who have signed on. Those who sign on, I plan to announce their name and I plan to thank them for signing on, thank them for doing a righteous thing hundreds of years after the event that occurred.

□ 1700

I will keep a log, and I will let the world know who is signing on to the legislation. I just believe that we need this kind of transparency.

By the way, it won't surprise me to know that there will be people who won't sign on, but I just believe that there are enough who will such that this can move.

My hope is that those who will have an antithetical view as it relates to this, who may be of the same hue as I—yes, there are some people who look like me who will have an antithetical point of view because there are some who are going to say, keep the medal, give us the gold. They will make this an issue associated with reparations and they will say, let's go for the reparations.

I am going for dignity. I want respect. Gold can't buy it. I am not opposed to those efforts, but I would hope that they wouldn't be opposed to these efforts. But I am addressing it now because I want people to understand that that will not deter me.

I believe that we have a duty to the people that helped this country become the great country it is. I call them the foundational mothers and fathers of the country; those who were enslaved, the economic foundational mothers and fathers because they helped to build the economy. They gave us the start that we benefit from to this day.

So to those who would say let's just go for the gold, you do what you

choose. I am not getting in your way. But this is about dignity, and this is about Maya Angelou's commentary that some of us, she said, we are the hope and dream of the slave.

They never had what I have; but I have what I have because they survived and suffered such that my parents and my grandparents and those that I associate with my lineage, produced me.

Mr. Speaker, as I close tonight, perhaps for the last time this year, as a Special Order, I want to express my gratitude, not only to those in this House who have shown me kindness and have been of great benefit, but I want to express my gratitude beyond the walls of the Capitol buildings.

I want to express my gratitude to a country that has noble ideals, noble ideals. I am grateful to live in this country. I am proud to wear this necktie. I love this country. I love it because I believe that we can make real these noble ideals of liberty and justice for all; that we have, as Lincoln put it, government of the people, by the people, for the people. But we have to protect it.

I believe that all persons are truly created equal, and endowed by the Creator with these inalienable rights, among them, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

I love my country, I just want to make my country—help my country live up to these great ideals and, among them, as I thank the country itself and the people within it, among these great things that we can do would include honoring those persons who were brought here in chains, the foundational mothers and fathers, economic foundational, foundational economic mothers and fathers of this country, and babies, I might add as well.

This is my last opportunity to speak this year, but I will be back, if it is God's will. When I come back, I am humble, but I am not the person who is going to be so humble as to walk away from my duty. That is not me. I am not wired that way.

I will be back, and I will have these two—no, I am praying that Mr. Avalos will be home with his family and I will be presenting this piece of legislation for us to correct a centuries-old injustice.

Thank you, Madam Speaker PELOSI, for all you have done.

Thank you, Mr. HOYER. You have been a great help.

Thank you, Mr. CLYBURN, for the sage advice you have accorded.

All of the persons in leadership I thank. The newly formed leadership that is coming in, I appreciate and will celebrate and work with you.

But I also plan to appreciate and celebrate and work with persons across the aisle. I believe in compromise. I abhor capitulation. I don't want persons to capitulate as it relates to me and what I present; and I trust that they don't want me to capitulate as it relates to them and what they present.

I think cooperation and a certain degree of negotiation will allow us to get some great things done. So I look forward to working with all.

I am grateful.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOWMAN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas, and I wish him well and a very Merry Christmas with his family, and save travels home.

I too share his affinity for wanting to work across the aisle. I have done so on numerous occasions. I am fairly well known for speaking my mind on the House floor. But I am happy to work across the aisle, and also an equal opportunity basher of both sides when I disagree.

But I wish we would have vigorous debate here on the floor of the House. A lot of things that the gentleman from Texas talked about, I agree wholeheartedly. The immigrants he discussed wanting to come to the United States; I would like them to have safe passage under our rules and under our laws.

Right now we have a broken system that is endangering lives; lives of immigrants and endangering lives of Americans.

We talked about the ideals and the values of this country, and I share those ideals and values.

I would ask and inquire of my colleagues in the body broadly, how can we maintain those ideals if we are bankrupt?

How can we maintain those ideals if we are writing checks we can't cash?

I can give speech after speech after speech about this topic, but unless we change our ways on both sides of the aisle, this country will not survive.

I don't know what it is going to take to get the people who are entrusted to run this country—and that starts in this Chamber, the power of the purse, entrusted to the people's House, we are abusing it. We are conducting our duties irresponsibly, both sides of the aisle.

Today, the United States Senate, the Senate, supposedly, the "upper chamber," the House of Lords in the United States, if you will, sent us—or is in the process of sending us, after voting for it, a 4,155-page bill, unveiled yesterday morning at 1:30 a.m., that will cost \$1.7 trillion.

This bill will increase spending \$118 billion. This bill has \$45 billion for the country of Ukraine; 21 percent over President Biden's request, by the way.

\$40 billion for disaster relief. \$15 billion for 7,234 earmarks, with the senior Senator of Alabama, RICHARD SHELBY, walking out of the Senate with a legacy of \$670 million. I believe the senior

Senator said that monuments are for pigeons and dogs in response to my criticism.

Well, there is a lot of stuff in your name in Alabama, and you just got some more, Senator SHELBY. Is that what this is about?

Because who is paying for that? He is not paying for it. Our kids and grandkids are paying for it.

You know what else we are paying for? We are paying for \$500,000 to the Long Island Gay and Lesbian Youth Incorporated; \$113,000 to the LGBT Center of Greater Reading, Pennsylvania; \$1.5 million for The Loft: LGBTQ+ Community Center new home project in New York, which I got excoriated as somehow being hateful for tweeting that out earlier by one of my colleagues.

Now, hold on a second. So I am hateful for raising whether or not we should have \$1.5 million set aside for The Loft: LGBTQ+ Community Center in New York that is then divvied up by both age and sexual identity or preference. Okay. I am the bad guy for thinking that maybe taxpayers are thinking, Why are we doing that?

\$750,000 for New York-based In Our Own Voices, Inc., which aims to strengthen the voices of LGBT people of color and increase their capacity for combating oppression and marginalization.

\$250,000 to support Wisconsin's first in the Nation gay rights law book and archive.

How about the climate agenda? \$1.3 million for workforce development activities at a climate change education center in the Los Angeles Community College District.

\$3 million for clean energy workforce development at the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority; \$200,000 for the Rhode Island AFL-CIO's climate jobs workforce training initiative.

\$875,000 for green energy on demand at Clarkson University; \$400,000 for the placement of at-risk young adults into the green jobs industry.

\$2 million for community driven air quality environmental justice assessment at the University of Illinois.

\$2 million for a climate change impact on water initiative at Texas State University. I represent Texas State University and that is garbage. Why are we doing this?

\$10 million for the State of Hawaii's zero emission bus program; \$1.6 million for the Center for Wind Energy at UT Dallas. Texas is pretty well represented with all these earmarks.

Inequality and equity, the omni funds pointless equity initiatives and subsidies even more radical ideologies, such as \$1.5 million for equity and ecosystem help through water column development; \$2.25 million for the shoreline equity and adaptation hub.

\$750,000 for the acquisition of a building in Brooklyn, New York, to create the Brooklyn Center for Social Justice, Entrepreneurship, and the Arts.

\$300,000 for the city of Sacramento's Neighborhood Equity Initiative.

\$477,000 for the Equity Institute's "teacher professional development."

□ 1715

How about racial wokeness? A few examples:

\$443,000 for the Racial Justice Improvement Project, Montgomery County DA's office.

\$1 million for the Penumbra Theatre in St. Paul, Minnesota, to develop and implement a curriculum for racial healing and equity training.

\$800,000 for Economic Development For Black Communities in Colorado.

\$750,000 for a minority-owned small business emergency assistance program in Seattle.

I could go on and on and on. For all the things that are put in here divvying us up by race, divvying us by gender ideology—all of those earmarks just flooding out with money we don't have.

That is not even the worst of it. That is not even the actual irresponsibility of this body. That is just pork spending that this body is used to doing to the tune of \$15 billion, \$16 billion.

The real problem is that we are funding a whole alphabet soup of Federal agencies that are demonstrably not doing their jobs—more importantly, are demonstrably targeting the American people.

The Department of Homeland Security is getting \$3.2 billion more with no policy changes required, in fact, unbelievably, with restrictions on how that money can be used. It may not be used for security. It may only be used for processing more people.

That is what our Democratic colleagues and, unfortunately, a sizable bloc of Republicans believe is a good use of your taxpayer money.

Hey, guys, the Department of Homeland Security is doing such a crack job of securing the homeland, they are doing such a great job at the border, let's give them some more money to not secure the border, and let's restrict it from being able to be used to do any of the security that the line Border Patrol agents actually want to do their job.

There you go. That is what you got. And what happened in the Senate today? What happened in the Senate today? I will tell you what happened in the Senate today.

BLUNT, BOOZMAN, CAPITO, COLLINS, CORNYN, COTTON, GRAHAM, INHOFE, MCCONNELL, MORAN, MURKOWSKI, PORTMAN, ROMNEY, ROUNDS, SHELBY, THUNE, WICKER, and YOUNG: 18 Republicans who campaigned on fiscal responsibility, who campaigned on securing the border, who campaigned on balancing the budget, who campaigned against the swamp, who run commercials saying they are going to change this place did the swampiest thing you can possibly do, and that is to vote for a 4,100-page bill they got just yesterday, not knowing remotely what all is

in the bill because it was cooked up behind closed doors with no appropriations meetings, jamming it over a new House Republican majority, doing it intentionally to prevent us from being able to debate and vote on how we are going to fund Ukraine, how we are going to fund our own national defense, how we are going to fund nondefense discretionary spending, and ensure that we use that money to secure the border of the United States.

That is what your Republican Senators, those 18, did to you, America. Remember it. Remember it when Republicans are going around thumping their chests, talking about changing this town when they are neck-deep drowning in the swamp, when they are emblematic of everything wrong with the swamp. Remember it. Remember it.

I don't like saying it. I have friends on both sides of the aisle, and some of these 18 are my friends. But do you know what? John Adams and Thomas Jefferson had a pretty testy relationship because they fought over the way this country should be run and be set up.

We are hired to fight for the people we represent, so I will be damned if I am going to give a rat's rear end whether I offend some of the people in this godforsaken town because I dare question, regardless of which party they are in, regardless of who they say they are friends with or who they campaign with, I will be darned if I am going to be cowed into not calling out what you see unfold before you with your very eyes.

Leader MITCH MCCONNELL called the bill "a strong outcome for Republicans."

The arguments that I have heard from some of the Members include this argument. Having lost a vote for a continuing resolution until the new Republican majority takes over in January, we had two bad choices: cast a protest vote against funding our military, veterans, Border Patrol, and other essential government functions, or vote for a flawed bill.

That is what happens in this town. This was a setup, ladies and gentlemen. It was purposeful. Well orchestrated by MITCH MCCONNELL. I do not question that. He is good at playing these games in this town, as is virtually everybody associated with the appropriations process and leadership of the House and the Senate.

They have all the excuses in the world: There is a troop pay raise. There is a helicopter that we need to buy. There are missiles we need to buy. There are boats and planes we need to buy. Because of that, we must cast a vote for a flawed bill rather than "a protest vote."

A protest vote? What is a protest vote? My vote, which I will cast whenever we get this monstrosity finally sent over here, whenever the Committee on Rules goes through their sham process—and it is a sham process, ladies and gentlemen.

They will entertain some amendments, and they will give some perfunctory, "Let's review it." They will kick it down here to the floor. There will be no debate, no amendments offered. It will be jammed through because every one of the people in this Chamber, both sides of the aisle—maybe not everyone, the vast majority—they want to get on their jets and get home for Christmas.

You should have seen the wailing and gnashing of teeth last night when MIKE LEE was offering an amendment over in the Senate to try to address the expiration of title 42 and what is going to occur if the Supreme Court lifts its stay. What is going to happen in Texas, what is going to happen to the United States, what is going to happen to migrants, the empowerment of cartels, the fentanyl pouring into our country, MIKE LEE dared to try to do something about that.

You should have seen the wailing and gnashing of teeth: Well, what are you going to do? We don't want to be here until Christmas.

Why don't you tell that to George Washington and the boys crossing the Delaware in 1776 or the boys in Bastogne in 1944?

What were they doing on Christmas? Were they trying to fly out of the Nation's Capital in their jets back to their homes around their warm fireplaces so they could be with their families after they absolutely just royally screwed the country and their kids and grandkids? Because that is what they just did. That is what this body, this House Chamber, the people's House, is going to do tomorrow morning.

Mr. Speaker, \$600 million more for the Federal Bureau of Investigation while doing nothing to stop it from colluding with Big Tech, targeting parents, or harassing pro-lifers, all of which the FBI is doing as we speak.

It is better than that, ladies and gentlemen across the country. They are getting a brand-new headquarters. Do you want to know what almost derailed this lovely \$1.7 trillion piece of legislation? A fight over where to put the fancy new FBI headquarters.

These are the important things we do here in this city. Let's figure out who can get their pork back home in the form of a massive Federal agency that is involved on a daily basis in targeting the American people in the name of law enforcement. That sounds like a winning prize for the people of either Maryland or Virginia. Let's grow this greater metropolitan area even more.

What could do more for the people of the United States than to have a fancy new FBI headquarters filled with all sorts of people who are conspiring to target the American people and actually label a father as a domestic terrorist for daring to go to a school board meeting?

By the way, the superintendent of that school system has been indicted. These are all the things that just get swept aside, pushed to the corner. Nobody wants to talk about it.

Where are my colleagues, by the way? I get an hour of debate time down here. Where is everybody? Are they sipping on some eggnog with some whiskey and having some steak dinners or something?

What is more important than sitting down here on the floor and highlighting the fraud being perpetrated on the American people right before our eyes, a complete and utter disastrous fraud, endorsed by 18 Republican Senators—I hope none of my Republican colleagues in this Chamber, but we will see—a bill that will fundamentally limit our ability to secure the border.

It is actually in the dang bill. They don't even pretend anymore, ladies and gentlemen. They don't even try to hide it. They actually put the text in the bill that says this money cannot be used to secure the border of the United States. It can only be used to process people. That is in the text of this bill.

Let me be clear to those 18 United States Senators: That alone should have been enough to have you vote "no" on this bill. Yet, you voted for it.

It should have been enough that we are giving another \$600 million to the FBI and building a new headquarters.

It should have been enough that there is more money for ATF and all sorts of provisions to go after law-abiding gun owners. It should have been enough that there was \$2.5 billion more for NIH, which funded gain-of-function research in Wuhan and pays Anthony Fauci's salary in perpetuity, and hires CRT propaganda speakers.

I say again to those 18 Republican Senators: You own this. You own every one of those earmarks that I listed and said in this speech, every one of those earmarks that I put out in a tweet thread earlier. You own it. You own it with the kind of reasoning that says: Well, you vote for a flawed bill instead of casting a "protest vote."

It is not a protest vote to come to the Chamber where you were hired by your constituents to fight for them and vote against the funding of the very tyranny you campaigned against; to vote against the very irresponsible spending that is driving up our national debt, increasing inflation, weakening the dollar, undermining the American family; to vote against that; to vote against the funding of the Federal bureaucrats like, for example, the \$760,000 more going to the CDC, whose Director lied about vaccine efficacy while the CDC colluded with Big Tech to suppress free speech about vaccines.

How about the World Health Organization, giving them more money?

The State Department, \$3.6 billion: They fund drag shows in Ecuador and an LGBT group in Kazakhstan that advocates for transwomen sex workers with migration experience.

I don't care what you believe about these things. Why in the hell are the American people borrowing money to fund them? Someone explain that to me. Someone explain to me how it is in the interest of the United States, when

we are sitting here \$31.4 trillion in debt, to borrow more money to build more Federal buildings, to hire more Federal bureaucrats, to fund these kinds of earmark programs throughout the world, things that nobody in America actually wants to see happen. Poll it. Go ahead.

Elon, if you are listening, throw this out on Twitter for a poll. I promise you what the result will be.

□ 1730

The American people are beside themselves at an incompetent Chamber in this body and the other side of this building in the Senate who seem to wake up every single day and decide, how can we screw the American people over more today than we did yesterday?

Well, today is a banner day in the annals of this supposedly august institution known as the United States Congress:

\$560 million for an EPA destroying reliable energy;

\$574 million for a Department of Interior that has leased fewer Federal acres for oil and gas development than any administration since World War II.

Before I turn it over to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), my friend, I assume tomorrow, after voting for this monster of a bill as a body—not individually—I assume that we will all be heading out for Christmas. This bill will pass. This bill will become law.

My question for this body, heading into the 118th Congress, is what are we going to do to change the way we do business? This is no way to operate. You cannot drop 4,000 page, \$1.7 trillion bills onto the floor of the Senate, jam it through, send it over here so bad that we are having to wait to get it by midnight, work through the Rules Committee to vote on it in the morning so everybody can get out to beat a winter storm.

We had all year. All year we had to try to fund this Federal Government responsibly, and we failed. We fail every year. No corporation would put up with this garbage. Every one of us would be fired. And we should be.

And I will just say right now, if my colleagues will join with me to all resign, I will resign. I would love to clean this place out. I would love to get rid of every last person in here, including my friends, because if you took, in the words of William Buckley, the first 435 names in the phone book, can they do any worse than the schleps in this body? I don't for the life of me understand how it can be possible to do worse than we do.

And the Senate itself, hell, the Senate makes us look like William the Conqueror. They don't even bother to do Appropriations Committee work. They just scoff and sit at their tables and go, well, we will just do the work for them. Yeah, thanks, Mitch.

Mr. PERRY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the purposes of a colloquy.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas, and I wish to offer him a Merry Christmas and a Merry Christmas to the people of the United States of America.

Unfortunately, in your stocking is not going to be something you probably hoped for. I don't think it is going to be a lump of coal. It is \$1.7 trillion that we don't have. \$1.7 trillion, 4,155 pages plus, I don't know, a couple thousand pages of what is called report language that barely any of us had an opportunity to read, released in the—was it last night, Chip?

Mr. ROY. Yes, 1:30 in the morning.

Mr. PERRY. The shortest day of the year, the darkest day of the year, and now we are voting on it without—

Let's face it, let's talk about some of the things we know that are in it. We already know, as the gentleman from Texas told us, that your tax dollars, the dollars your Federal Government is spending, is prohibited from stopping people coming across the border illegally. Prohibited to be used for that.

Here is what can be used: \$400 million for the border security of Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Egypt, and Oman. Think about that. Right now, while title 42 is on the verge of going away, they are estimating we literally have 18,000 people per day coming across the border illegally. We are going to spend \$400 million in the Middle East to secure their borders, and we are going to say to the United States of America, you can't spend any tax dollars to defend your own border. That passed in the U.S. Senate today.

\$140 million on carbon dioxide removal technologies;

\$540 million on energy storage because the preferred sources of energy by my friends on that side of the aisle don't work. So we need that.

\$220 million on solar energy. I thought solar energy came of age and was supportive of itself without subsidy.

\$380 million for alternative modes of transport because, ladies and gentlemen of America, my friends on the other side of the aisle actually don't want you to drive a car or own a car. And if you do have the temerity to think you are going to go somewhere in your own car, it better be an electric vehicle that you are going to plug in and charge when they allow you to charge it. We need \$380 million for that.

I was at the grocery store a couple days ago with my family—my wife, our girls were there—having a conversation about what we are going to buy for Christmas for the in-laws and family coming over, and a lady was listening to the conversation, Chip, and she said, "I am not paying \$5 for a dozen eggs. I am not paying \$5 for a dozen eggs."

I don't see one darn thing in this bill that is going to solve that lady's problem.

Whether it is the gas prices—right now the temperature is dropping all across the United States of America, and people are going to have to pay for the electricity, the heating oil, the propane, the natural gas, something to heat their homes, and they are going to be paying a lot. And there is nothing in here for that.

But I will tell you what is in here: \$1.3 million in an earmark for water storage tanks just outside of Washington, D.C. The wealthiest counties in the United States of America right here, but we have got an earmark for them because they need a water storage tank.

How about \$1.5 million for the Pasadena on-street dining project? \$1.5 million for a student garden in Sacramento?

I am not saying that these projects aren't worthy of discussion for somebody. If you live in Pasadena and you want on-street dining, God bless you. It is probably important to you.

You tell me, Mr. ROY, when our country is at \$31.4 trillion in debt and careening headlong into \$32 trillion, how in the world is that a Federal project? The people in Pennsylvania, who would love to go to Pasadena, we would love to see our team in the Rose Bowl. That is on our team.

Mr. ROY. There is a joke in there somewhere.

Mr. PERRY. That is on our team, I get that. But how is it the people of Pennsylvania or Texas or Maine or anywhere across the country's job, why is it their responsibility to pay for that? I don't get it.

\$2 million for programs promoting career pathways into government service because, goodness knows, there is not enough people in government service. We need to find a way to get them into it.

How about a \$50 million endowment fund at the University of Alabama?

Let's not stop there.

How about \$10 million for an Institute on Public Service and Leadership at the University of Alabama?

Mr. ROY. Hey, wait a minute. Does the gentleman have any ideas about why Alabama might be receiving so many of these earmarks?

Mr. PERRY. Well, the retiring Senate chief appropriator, Senator SHELBY, happens to come from Alabama. I have got nothing bad to say about Alabama. I spent a fair amount of time down there. I love Alabama.

Here again, I don't know why Pennsylvanians, Texans, North Dakotans, Californians, whoever, have to pay for this. What is the Federal nexus to this spending of money that we don't have?

I am going to turn it back over to my friend here in a minute. We can just go back and forth because I have got plenty here. I know he does, too.

How about \$4 million for a Bahamian Museum of Arts and Culture, Florida?

\$1.4 million to restore an outdoor amphitheater in California.

\$1.7 million for an urban agriculture garden in California.

Look, the list just—we are going to get into it, but, people, when are we going to start asking ourselves whose responsibility this is and when are we going to start asking ourselves, is this ever going to change?

We haven't had the process here where the Senate and the House passed its own budget, its own appropriations bills, conferenced them, worked out their differences, and then had a vote on that, that process that I just described, how our government was set up to spend your money, that hasn't happened since 1996.

It is 2022. What is it going to take for us to finally say, "Man, we have had enough. I call uncle. I can't take anymore," and change this place?

I would submit to you that the leadership that has allowed this to continue—and not only allowed it to continue, to ensure that it has continued—is derelict, irresponsible, and accountable to this tragic, epic, enormous failure. This is a failure, and there has got to be an accounting for it.

Just because it is hours and days before Christmas, and it is real cold outside, and we have got worries about our children's schooling, being able to pay the bills, grocery bills, fuel bills, electric bills, don't think that we as the American people don't see what is happening here. We see it, and we see who is doing it. And we are not going to tolerate it.

Mr. Speaker, I turn it back over to my good friend from Texas.

Mr. ROY. My friend from Pennsylvania makes a great deal of sense, and I can't help but observe the utter hypocrisy, with all due respect, of so many of our colleagues on this side of the aisle in both the so-called upper Chamber and the so-called people's House.

How about the junior Senator from Utah, MITT ROMNEY, when he said in 2021, quote, Democrats want to spend boatloads of money at the wrong time and in the wrong ways instead of addressing inflation and dealing with the emerging threat of China. They are dead set on raising taxes and government giveaways. This isn't how we solve the problems facing Americans, end quote.

Well, the junior Senator from Utah just supported this monstrosity—opposed, I believe, the senior Senator from Utah in the election this year, the senior Senator from Utah being the one who was trying to stop this monstrosity today.

How about the exiting senior Senator from Alabama? In July of 2022, just this year: "Inflation hit 9.1 percent today, another record high. This is devastating news for millions of hard-working Americans. The Biden administration remains remiss in getting inflation under control. Passing another massive tax-and-spend bill would be a mistake we cannot afford."

Well, here is the problem with Republicans, with all due respect to Republicans, they love to use the phrase tax

and spend, but my Republican colleagues, who oppose tax increases, which I generally do as well, sure have no problem with spend and spend.

Spend for defense, spend for non-defense discretionary, and then go with their tail tucked between their legs back home and go: I am sorry, I couldn't really do anything about it. Our hands were tied because we must have the spending for defense, and we must have the spending for Ukraine because somebody gave a fancy speech in this Chamber last night.

Mr. PERRY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ROY. I will yield.

Mr. PERRY. You were talking about defense. Of course, as a citizen who has been honored to wear the uniform for over three decades, certainly the number one priority outlined in our Constitution is defending our Nation and its citizens. When we talk about spending for defense, are we talking about spending for the defense of the United States or is there anybody else here that you would like to discuss that we are spending on their defense?

Mr. ROY. That is a great question that my friend raises. The omnibus spending bill that is coming over to us from the Senate, to the best of my understanding, raises defense spending somewhere in the neighborhood of 8 to 10 percent, right?

Mr. PERRY. Is that what the President asked for?

Mr. ROY. It is more than what the President asked for, I believe.

Mr. PERRY. The President is the Commander in Chief, right?

Mr. ROY. Correct. But in addition to the increase in spending for our national defense, there is also an additional \$45 billion, which is almost the entire budget of our Department of Homeland Security, by the way, \$45 billion additional to go to Ukraine on top of the almost \$60 billion already approved, authorized this last year, bringing it to somewhere around \$100 billion, again for Ukraine, well eclipsing, almost doubling our own Department of Homeland Security budget, well eclipsing the entire defense budget of Russia. American taxpayers are paying for that.

We talked about, I think, the 8 to 10 percent increase in defense spending. I would have to look at my notes. A sizable pop of money.

Is the gentleman in agreement, because the gentleman served in the United States military for 30 years, and I thank him for it, just like I thank every other veteran and every other Active-Duty member of our United States military for standing up to defend this country, but I don't think the gentleman did that in order to rack up more debt and to destroy our financial security. I don't think the gentleman did that in order to throw 10 percent more money to the Department of Defense, a Department of Defense which is continually more of a social engineering experiment

wrapped in a uniform than it is a military designed to kill people and blow things up. Would the gentleman agree?

□ 1745

Mr. PERRY. I would agree with that, and I think that the gentleman from Texas would also agree. Look, neither of us like what Vladimir Putin or the country of Russia has done to its neighbor, Ukraine. Being a bully, invading, blowing up their buildings and their infrastructure, killing their citizens is unacceptable. It is unacceptable. We all know that, and we all want to help.

At the same time, our military is being destroyed by our own country, not some other country. We are not focused. As an individual citizen who has been privileged and honored to serve in uniform, I can tell you we are not focused on keeping our country safe; we are focused on a bunch of woke policies that are undermining the good order and discipline and the fighting spirit and the focus of our military.

If we are spending money on the military, we need to spend money on our military. If we are spending money on the borders of Ukraine or Tunisia or Egypt, we certainly need to spend money on the borders of the United States of America, not just to process individuals coming across illegally—that is what we are doing—but actually to thwart those people coming illegally.

And as important, the criminal element is coming in, the cartel involvement, the human trafficking and smuggling, the fentanyl is coming in and killing American citizens—now just reported at a record rate higher than the year before, which was at a record rate.

What will it take, 4,100 pages? What will it take before we start concentrating on the citizens of the United States of America?

No one raises their right hand in this Chamber and takes an oath to defend Tunisia or Ukraine or any of those other countries. It is the United States of America, our Constitution, and our citizens.

Mr. ROY. I would just ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania: Do you recall when the gentleman and myself came to the floor of the House right after the invasion of Ukraine by Putin, and we spoke right here at this table, and we spoke about the horrors being inflicted and the evil being perpetrated by Vladimir Putin, the extent to which we were in solidarity with the people of Ukraine and wanting to stand up and defend their country against the thuggish behavior and the willful destruction of lives and the carnage that had been carried out by Vladimir Putin and the Russian Army?

Does the gentleman remember our being here on the floor talking about that in the early stages, wanting to stand up and support the people of Ukraine before this Chamber embarked on a 9-month spending spree without any pay-fors and without any signifi-

cant accountability or knowledge of how the dollars were flowing and without any care and concern about what we are doing for our sovereignty and security on the home front; does the gentleman remember that?

Mr. PERRY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Of course, I do. Of course, I remember.

Mr. ROY. And does the gentleman believe that it is possible for people who have concerns about these things—about the spending, about the ridiculous decisionmaking in this Chamber—to want to stand up and be able to say that they stand with the people of Ukraine in solidarity but don't believe that writing a blank check is in their interest, our interest, or anybody's interest?

Mr. PERRY. That is exactly right. We all want to help, but you don't write a check that you can't afford. There is no money in your bank account to pay for somebody's house down the street while leaving your house unpaid for and your back door open where you know criminals are going to be walking in and taking your children out and leaving life-threatening drugs on your kitchen table; you would not do that.

Mr. ROY. I want to lay that foundation about our shared desire to stand in solidarity with the people of Ukraine; whatever that means in terms of resources, that should be debated.

And by the way, side note: Have we ever had a full, robust debate with amendments and being able to offer any kind of discussion here about Ukraine on the floor of the house?

Mr. PERRY. Have we had any debate?

Mr. ROY. On any matter whatsoever.

So what I would inquire of the gentleman is does he agree with this: If you go back and look about what is going on, everything you are seeing unfold before your eyes, America, is a setup? It is a complete setup.

You go back to September, and a block of about 42 of us wrote a letter to the leaders of these august bodies saying, Hey, how about not doing a continuing resolution into the middle of December right before Christmas? How about you not do that because we know exactly what that results in.

We sent that letter.

What happened in September?

A continuing resolution right until the middle of December.

Now, you get to the continuing resolution in the middle of December, and there is all sorts of chatter about: Will there be a continuing resolution into early 2023 with a new House majority?

Never in the last 70 years have we had a change, a transfer in the majority of the House Chamber and had the Senate do what it did today, which is jam through a massive spending bill with the existing House, soon to be minority, and jam it through.

Now, fast-forward to right now, and what do you have? We have this bill sent to us that spends \$1.7 trillion: a 10 percent increase in defense spending; \$42 billion increase in nondefense spending, which is 6 percent; Ukraine funding of \$45 billion; disaster relief funding of \$40 billion; and \$15 billion of earmarks that I went through and described a little bit ago.

Who spoke in the Chamber in the United States House of Representatives last night, other than the President of Ukraine?

Now, does the gentleman believe, as I do, that that is not an accident?

The entire setup from the House Republicans and the Senate Republicans working with the Democrat leadership in both Chambers was to set that up so that you have the President of Ukraine speaking here saying we have got to pass this massive spending bill because you had the whole theatrical event set up from the beginning, set up to expire right before Christmas to then jam through 7,200 earmarks, a massive amount of spending, a continued explosion of the bureaucratic state, a restriction on the ability to secure the border, all because you knew you had a handful of Republicans on the hook who couldn't help themselves because we are talking about defense and we are talking about Ukraine.

Does the gentleman think that maybe that stuff is not a coincidence?

Mr. PERRY. Is the gentleman suggesting—even though we all know that we want to help, what is happening in Ukraine is objectionable, we disagree with every bit of it, what Russia is doing—but is the gentleman suggesting that the first time since the war started that the leader in Ukraine left the country, are you suggesting it is a coincidence that he ended up in the United States speaking on this very House floor from that dais right there on the night before the 4,155-page omnibus passed with billions upon tens of billions in funding for his country was included, are you suggesting that wasn't just a coincidence?

Mr. ROY. I am suggesting that it was in no way, shape, or form a coincidence. I am suggesting that it was purposeful theater designed very specifically to create the winds in the sails of the appropriation process which is badly broken, and we get a 4,100-page bill dropped on us that we then must vote for. Right? Have to vote for it.

Mr. PERRY. You don't want to shut the government down right before Christmas, CHIP. That can never happen, which is why the gentleman from Texas suggests that this is a setup.

The CR, the continuing resolution—because we don't pass budgets, because we don't complete our appropriations process, so we don't know what we are going to fund, so the continuing resolution has to keep going, and we do it right into December right before Christmas knowing—like this has never happened before—but we know that, guess what, people that come to

Washington, D.C., from around the country, you know what they would like to do, Mr. ROY from Texas?

They would like to go home to see their families on Christmas. But the only way they are going to be allowed to do it is if they vote for whatever is in that bill. They can object or whatever, but they know if it doesn't pass, if the 4,100-page bill with \$1.7 trillion loaded up with earmarks doesn't pass, what happens then?

Well, you just have to stay during Christmas, and, oh, my goodness, just like you said, the gentleman from the 28th Infantry Division fighting in Bastogne fighting to save Bastogne before the 101st could get there, they spent their Christmas away from home.

This is all designed to get exactly what we got. This is broken, and the leadership here in the House and the Senate has done nothing to change this trajectory. It cannot continue.

Mr. ROY. I would add that my 13-year-old son was telling me yesterday morning while I was getting ready to catch the plane to come to Washington, as we were stacking firewood for my wife and daughter and son to use during this cold snap coming into Texas, and he and I were talking and he said, "Well, Dad"—basically begging me—"you are going to be home for Christmas, right?"

You know, that is my 13-year-old son, and I don't get to see him a lot when I am up here. And he is saying, "Dad, you are going to be here for Christmas, right?"

And my daughter was saying the same thing, but my son was asking the question. And I said, "Look, son, I hope so. Of course, I want to be here for Christmas, but under no circumstances am I going to walk away from my duty to fight to give you the country that I inherited, that my dad inherited from his dad, and so forth and so forth."

Yet, most of my colleagues in this Chamber were so itching to be able to get on their plane or get in their car and go home that last night there was group that were apoplectic that we might be stuck here, that we might be stuck here until Sunday, which is Christmas day, I had multiple people come to me and say, "Well, what is Senator LEE going to do?"

What is going to happen?"

Well, heaven forbid, we do our job. Heaven forbid, we do something responsibly. I would ask the gentleman, with a \$118 billion increase in spending on our annual year-over-year spending, not including Ukraine spending, not including the disaster relief spending, the emergency spending, on top of the almost \$5 trillion we spent in response to COVID, do you think there is a correlation to government action and government spending to inflation?

Would the gentleman agree that it is government that causes inflation based on our actions, our spending, our policy choices?

Mr. PERRY. So to answer the good gentleman from Texas, the Federal Re-

serve is trying to cool down the fires of an overinflated, overheated economy by raising the interest rates and targeting the housing market. New home buyers that are hoping to get out there and start their lives in their new homes, they cut their purchases in half or whatever, because they can't afford it. The Federal Reserve is trying to cool down this overheated economy, inflationary pressures and food and gasoline and oil, electricity, housing, meanwhile the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Presidency here in Washington, D.C., are throwing the gasoline on the fire, the gasoline of unaccounted for money, unprinted money, untaxed money, just creating money out of thin air and throwing it onto the fire.

I would agree with the gentleman from Texas.

I would tell him, as well, that my daughters would like their father to be home for Christmas, too. My daughter texted me today when she knew I wasn't coming home yet, she said, "Stay strong and save America."

So me and Mr. ROY, the gentleman from Texas, we are going to stay here until the bitter end and do our duty, and we are going to say things like \$4.2 million in earmarks for parking spaces in the Northern Mariana Islands or \$6 million to expand the reach of the Ulysses S. Grant Presidential Library might be important things, but can we afford them?

What is the Federal responsibility?

And oh, by the way, regarding the Ulysses S. Grant Presidential Library, look, I am a fan, but the lady that offered that, her party is in favor of tearing down the statue of Ulysses S. Grant in New York.

The great emancipator, right? The guy that carried out Lincoln's order to make sure that slaves were no longer held in the United States of America.

But, you know, you can't tear it down on one hand and then spend \$6 million on it on the other hand while people are struggling to buy their Christmas presents or their Christmas meals.

Mr. ROY. I assume the gentleman would agree that when we are talking about this spending—let's pause for a second.

Let's just set aside the fact that we are giving a \$76 billion increase to a Defense Department, which has not been held accountable for its departure from Afghanistan, leaving billions behind, walking away from Bagram, undermining our interests, no accountability, no review of the woke policies, orders not to use terms like "mom" and "dad" at the Air Force academy or a whole story yesterday about the Marines maybe walking away from the use of "sir" and "ma'am," it is just a fundamental undermining of the culture of the Department of Defense—purposeful by the way.

□ 1800

Every recruit and every member of the Armed Forces Active Duty whom I



have talked to says that it is gutting the ability to recruit, and it is gutting the ability to have strong morale.

Let's put aside that. Let's put aside \$45 billion for Ukraine without accountability and a knowledge of how it is being spent and what it is being used for in our national security interests. Let's set aside \$40 billion for disaster relief. I don't even know where it is going.

Let's set aside the \$16 billion in earmarks my friend just talked about and that he and I outlined. Let's set aside the \$3 billion for DHS with no policy changes and, in fact, language inserted in the bill that prevents us from actually securing the border while processing more people; the \$600 million for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the new headquarters for the FBI; the \$215 million for ATF; \$2.5 billion for NIH which is basically at war with freedom and forcing needles into the arms of the American people and undermining the freedom of the American people in terms of their health choices and paying Anthony Fauci's salary; a CDC of \$760 million; the World Health Organization; the State Department at \$3.6 billion; an Education Department which is administering Biden's \$400 billion student loan bailout, all of that stuff, let's ignore all of that.

Let's ignore all of those horrible policies and all the things that he is doing to undermine our freedom and creating the alphabet soup and expanding the alphabet soup of bureaucracy that is tyrannizing the American people.

Let's put all that aside. We are just talking about inflation, and we are spending more money and dumping more money. While we are raising interest rates to cool it, we are going to spend more money causing more inflation, undermining the dollar even more.

In July of 2022, we had MITCH MCCONNELL just saying that, oh, a few years back Republican policies created the best economy for American workers in a generation, low inflation, robust growth, record unemployment. Democrats' recklessness—Democrats' recklessness he said—has produced soaring inflation, slowing growth and growing risk of a full-on recession.

How about SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO from West Virginia in August of 2022 in an op-ed, thumping the lectern about the Inflation Reduction Act: "Americans understand pumping hundreds of billions of dollars into the economy and raising taxes will certainly not reduce inflation."

How about TODD YOUNG from Indiana: "About the border, this is a national security crisis. We must strengthen our border security."

How about MITT ROMNEY from Utah who told Mayorkas that he needed to secure the border and urged him to keep title 42 in place. And then he just worked against the whole effort today by the junior Senator from Utah.

Things are upside down, and we are spending money we don't have causing

inflation. Republicans go out and campaign against it, and then they do it.

And my Democratic colleagues have never once had an honest conversation on the floor of this House about what we are going to do about inflation, what we are going to do about spending money we don't have and racking up debt.

When I came to Congress as a staffer on the Senate Judiciary Committee, our national debt in 2003 was about \$6 trillion, I think. We are at \$31.4 trillion and climbing.

The question here is: Are we going to do anything about it?

The resounding answer from this body,—including my colleagues on this side of the aisle—is: No, we are not.

So I think my question for the gentleman is: Does he share my belief that it is time to end the status quo and that it is time for a radical departure from the way we are doing things?

It is time to change the way we are doing business in the House of Representatives. It is time for a change to do the way we are doing business in the United States Senate, and it is our job to keep our heads up high as not conservatives and not Republicans or Democrats but as Americans who want to actually do the hard work necessary to be responsible stewards of this country and of our great birthright.

Does the gentleman agree with me that as we head into the 118th Congress and as Republicans are in the majority that we must fundamentally change this institution from top to bottom, from the leadership down?

This place must change, and we will not accept anything but change. That is why we were sent here. As we exit here for Christmas, as my friend goes home to his daughter and I go home to my son and my daughter, I am not going to look them in the eye and say that I didn't do everything I know how to do so we can change this place so that we can save America for them.

Mr. PERRY: I agree with the gentleman with this caveat: It is not just time; it is long past time.

I would suggest to the good gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) that he has worked diligently in his time here within the system, within the status quo, to make these changes.

Others do not want to make too many ripples because you have to work with these folks, and this is the system that is set up, and if you make everybody mad at you, how are you going to be effective?

The status quo is not working, ladies and gentlemen. We have tried. We have tried to work within the system that is here. The system that is here produces this.

Do you know how I know?

Because since I have been here, this isn't the first time I have come to the mic. I can come here probably every few months and go through the same thing. It is not the first time right around Christmas we have got a short-term continuing resolution right before

Christmas so we can pass an omnibus and just keep on spending the money that we don't have and more programs that don't make any sense.

We have got \$3 million for the University of Maine system to research wild blackberry production for changing markets and climates.

Well, my goodness, as a man who had to pick blueberries—that was my first job was picking fruit, and blueberries were one of them—I don't know why it is the job of the whole country to pay for the University of Maine to figure out about blueberry production.

Ladies and gentlemen, this system is broken. The status quo doesn't work for Americans. The lady that has to buy these blueberries and can't afford them doesn't care about this system here. She doesn't care about the status quo and making colleagues uncomfortable in this Chamber or the other one. What she cares about is feeding her children and feeding her family. And right now she can't afford to do it because of the status quo.

This cannot continue. Something has to change. Einstein said that doing the same thing over and over again and expecting a different outcome is the definition of insanity.

Ladies and gentlemen, citizens of America, we are doing the same things under the same conditions with the same people, and somehow, we think something is going to change.

Well, it is not going to change unless we change it.

We are highlighting this tonight. The gentleman from Texas and I are here highlighting this tonight to tell you how egregious it is, how long it has been going on, and to elicit your support—your support—calling your Representatives and your Senators and saying: This will not stand. We are sick and tired of this: \$2.52 million for an electric battery and an electric charging station program at some community college; \$6.85 million for real estate strategies to obtain equity property acquisition and redevelopment in Delaware.

Why is that your job to pay for that?

We don't have the money to pay for that.

You would like it in your community I bet. But you are going to pay for it in someone else's.

Mr. ROY. Merry Christmas to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and merry Christmas to the staff here. God bless you all and thank you for all the work you do for this country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to a perceived viewing audience.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2115

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CORREA) at 9 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. BEYER, on Wednesday, December 21, 2022:

H.R. 203. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4020 Broadway Street in Houston, Texas, as the "Benny C. Martinez Post Office Building".

H.R. 1095. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 101 South Willowbrook Avenue in Compton, California, as the "PFC James Anderson, Jr., Post Office Building".

H.R. 2472. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 82422 Cadiz Jewett Road in Cadiz, Ohio, as the "John Armor Bingham Post Office".

H.R. 2473. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 275 Penn Avenue in Salem, Ohio, as the "Howard Arthur Tibbs Post Office".

H.R. 4622. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 226 North Main Street in Roseville, Ohio, as the "Ronald E. Rosser Post Office".

H.R. 4899. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 Broadway Street West, in Akeley, Minnesota, as the "Neal Kenneth Todd Post Office".

H.R. 5271. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2245 Rosa L Parks Boulevard in Nashville, Tennessee, as the "Thelma Harper Post Office Building".

H.R. 5349. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1550 State Road S-38-211 in Orangeburg, South Carolina, as the "J.I. Washington Post Office Building".

H.R. 5650. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 16605 East Avenue of the Fountains in Fountain Hills, Arizona, as the "Dr. C.T. Wright Post Office Building".

H.R. 5659. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1961 North C Street in Oxnard, California, as the "John R. Hatcher III Post Office Building".

H.R. 5794. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 850 Walnut Street in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, as the "First Sergeant Leonard A. Funk, Jr. Post Office Building".

H.R. 5865. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4110 Bluebonnet Drive in Stafford, Texas, as the "Leonard Scarcella Post Office Building".

H.R. 5900. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, as the "Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office".

H.R. 5952. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located

at 123 East Main Street, in Vergas, Minnesota, as the "Jon Glawe Post Office".

H.R. 6042. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 213 William Hilton Parkway in Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, as the "Caesar H. Wright Jr. Post Office Building".

H.R. 6080. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5420 Kavanaugh Boulevard in Little Rock, Arkansas, as the "Ronald A. Robinson Post Office".

H.R. 6218. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 317 Blattner Drive in Avon, Minnesota, as the "W.O.C. Kort Miller Plantenberg Post Office".

H.R. 6220. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 3rd Avenue Northwest in Perham, Minnesota, as the "Charles P. Nord Post Office".

H.R. 6221. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 155 Main Avenue West in Winsted, Minnesota, as the "James A. Rogers Jr. Post Office".

H.R. 6267. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15 Chestnut Street in Suffern, New York, as the "Sergeant Gerald T. 'Jerry' Donnellan Post Office".

H.R. 6386. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, as the "Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building".

H.R. 6630. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1400 N Kraemer Blvd. in Placentia, California, as the "PFC Jang Ho Kim Post Office Building".

H.R. 6917. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 301 East Congress Parkway in Crystal Lake, Illinois, as the "Ryan J. Cummings Post Office Building".

H.R. 7514. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 345 South Main Street in Butler, Pennsylvania, as the "Andrew Gomer Williams Post Office Building".

H.R. 7518. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23200 John R Road in Hazel Park, Michigan, as the "Roy E. Dickens Post Office".

H.R. 7519. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2050 South Boulevard in Bloomfield Township, Michigan, as the "Dr. Ezra S. Parke Post Office Building".

H.R. 7638. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6000 South Florida Avenue in Lakeland, Florida, as the "U.S. Marine Corporal Ronald R. Payne Jr. Post Office".

H.R. 8025. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 South 1st Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the "Martin Olav Sabo Post Office".

H.R. 8026. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 825 West 65th Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the "Charles W. Lindberg Post Office".

H.R. 8203. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 651 Business Interstate Highway 35 North Suite 420 in New Braunfels, Texas, as the "Bob Krueger Post Office".

H.R. 8226. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 236 Concord Exchange North in South Saint Paul, Minnesota, as the "Officer Leo Pavlak Post Office Building".

H.R. 9308. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located

at 6401 El Cajon Boulevard in San Diego, California, as the "Susan A. Davis Post Office".

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, further reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker on Thursday, December 22, 2022:

H.R. 441. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain property to the Tanana Tribal Council located in Tanana, Alaska, the conveyance of certain property to the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium located in Sitka, Alaska, and the conveyance of certain property to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium located in Anchorage, Alaska, and for other purposes.

H.R. 478. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain land located in Pinal County, Arizona into trust for the benefit of the Gila River Indian Community, and for other purposes.

H.R. 785. An act for the relief of Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera, Alberto Bueso Mendoza, and Karla Maria Barrera De Bueso.

H.R. 3285. An act to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse.

H.R. 4881. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take into trust for the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona certain land in Pima County, Arizona, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5961. An act to make revisions in title 5, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code.

H.R. 6064. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine for a review of examinations, furnished by the Secretary, to individuals who submit claims to the Secretary for compensation under chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code for mental and physical conditions linked to military sexual trauma.

H.R. 6427. An act to amend the Red River National Wildlife Refuge Act to modify the boundary of the Red River National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6604. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the method by which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines the effects of a closure or disapproval of an educational institution on individuals who do not transfer credits from such institution.

H.R. 6961. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve hearings before the Board of Veterans' Appeals regarding claims involving military sexual trauma.

H.R. 7299. An act to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to obtain an independent cybersecurity assessment of information systems of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7335. An act to improve coordination between the Veterans Health Administration and the Veterans Benefits Administration with respect to claims for compensation arising from military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7735. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the appraisal requirements for certain loans guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7776. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 or military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8260. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to shorten the timeframe for

designation of benefits under Department of Veterans Affairs life insurance programs, to improve the treatment of undisbursed life insurance benefits by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

Kevin F. McCumber, Deputy Clerk of the House, further reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker on Thursday, December 22, 2022:

H.R. 681. An act for the relief of Rebecca Trimble.

H.R. 2724. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide for peer support specialists for claimants who are survivors of military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4250. An act to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide for rewards for the arrest or conviction of certain foreign nationals who have committed genocide or war crimes, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5943. An act to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Greenville, South Carolina, as the “Lance Corporal Dana Cornell Darnell VA Clinic”.

H.R. 5973. An act to reauthorize the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7181. An act to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to direct the Secretary of Transportation to seek to provide for the posting of contact information of the national human trafficking hotline in the restrooms of each aircraft, airport, over-

the-road bus, bus station, passenger train, and passenger railroad station operating within the United States, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 7.—An act to make a technical amendment to the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, and for other purposes.

S. 558.—An act to establish a national integrated flood information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 789.—An act to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to Indians.

S. 1446.—An act to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a regional program to assess, monitor, and benefit the hydrology of saline lakes in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife dependent on those habitats, and for other purposes.

S. 1687.—An act to amend section 21 of the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for small business development center counselors, and for other purposes.

S. 2607.—An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979–1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking 4 decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

S. 2899.—An act to require the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to address deficiencies and make necessary upgrades to the security camera and radio systems of the Bureau of Prisons to ensure the health and safety of employees and inmates.

S. 2991. An act to establish a Department of Homeland Security Center for Countering Human Trafficking, and for other purposes.

S. 3846.—An act to reauthorize the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program, and for other purposes.

S. 3905.—An act to prevent organizational conflicts of interest in Federal acquisition, and for other purposes.

S. 4003.—An act to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for training on alternatives to use of force, de-escalation, and mental and behavioral health and suicidal crises.

S. 5230.—An act to increase accessibility to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, to facilitate data sharing between such system and the National Crime Information Center database of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1 of House Resolution 1230, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, December 23, 2022, at 9 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 2021 and the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 2022, pursuant to Public Law 95–984, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BELGIUM AND FRANCE, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 23 AND OCT. 28, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Cheryl Johnson .....	10/23	10/26	Belgium .....		495.00		2,257.58				2,752.58
Anne Gooch .....	10/23	10/26	Belgium .....		495.00		2,257.58				2,752.58
Emma Kaplan .....	10/23	10/26	Belgium .....		495.00		2,257.58				2,752.58
Ben Napier .....	10/23	10/26	Belgium .....		495.00		3,304.58				3,799.58
Cheryl Johnson .....	10/26	10/28	France .....		414.00						414.00
Anne Gooch .....	10/26	10/28	France .....		414.00						414.00
Emma Kaplan .....	10/26	10/28	France .....		414.00						414.00
Ben Napier .....	10/26	10/28	France .....		414.00						414.00
Committee total .....					3,636.00		10,077.32				13,713.32

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Nov. 7, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO EGYPT, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 10 AND NOV. 11, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Nancy Pelosi .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		3,853.50		(9)				3,853.50
Hon. Frank Pallone .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		(9)				4,075.50
Hon. Gregory Meeks .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		3,853.50		(9)				3,853.50
Hon. Kathy Castor .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		(9)				4,075.50
Hon. Earl Blumenauer .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		(9)				4,075.50
Hon. Barbara Lee .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		(9)				4,075.50
Hon. Chellie Pingree .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		(9)				4,075.50
Hon. Suzanne Bonamici .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		(9)				4,075.50
Hon. Jared Huffman .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		(9)				4,075.50
Hon. Nanette Barragán .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		(9)				4,075.50
Hon. Adriano Espaillat .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		3,853.50		(9)				3,853.50
Hon. Sean Casten .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		(9)				4,075.50
Hon. Veronica Escobar .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		(9)				4,075.50
Richard Macaulay .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		(9)				4,075.50
MG William Walker .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		3,853.50		(9)				3,853.50
Kate Wolters .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		3,853.50		(9)				3,853.50

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO EGYPT, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 10 AND NOV. 11, 2022—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Wyndee Parker .....	11/07	11/11	Egypt .....		4,967.00		6,618.44				11,585.44
Joy Lee .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		3,853.50		( <sup>3</sup> )				3,853.50
Kelsey Smith .....	11/04	11/11	Egypt .....		6,604.50		10,318.59				16,923.09
Michael Reed .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,075.50
Kenneth DeGraff .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,075.50
Grayson Kisker .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		3,853.50		( <sup>3</sup> )				3,853.50
Jacob Trauberman .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		3,853.50		( <sup>3</sup> )				3,853.50
Tiffany Guarascio .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,075.50
Brandon Casey .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		3,853.50		( <sup>3</sup> )				3,853.50
Erin Kolodjeski .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,075.50
Ana Unruh-Cohen .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,075.50
Philip Bednarczyk .....	11/10	11/11	Egypt .....		4,075.50		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,075.50
Committee total .....					115,536.50		16,937.03				132,473.53

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Dec. 7, 2022.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO IRELAND, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 11 AND NOV. 12, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Gregory Meeks .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Hon. Kathy Castor .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Hon. Frank Pallone .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Hon. Barbara Lee .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Hon. Chellie Pingree .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Hon. Earl Blumenauer .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Hon. Suzanne Bonamici .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Hon. Nanette Barragán .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Hon. Jared Huffman .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Hon. Veronica Escobar .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Hon. Sean Casten .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Tiffany Guarascio .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Kenneth DeGraff .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Michael Reed .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Ana Unruh-Cohen .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Erin Kolodjeski .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Grayson Kisker .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Kelsey Smith .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Brandon Casey .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Wyndee Parker .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Jacob Trauberman .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Joy Lee .....	11/11	11/12	Ireland .....		126.82		( <sup>3</sup> )				126.82
Committee total .....					2,790.04						2,790.04

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Dec. 7, 2022.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO SPAIN, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 18 AND NOV. 22, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Gerald E. Connolly .....	11/18	11/22	Spain .....		1,478.26		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.26
Hon. Mike Turner .....	11/18	11/22	Spain .....		1,478.26		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.26
Hon. Linda Sánchez .....	11/18	11/22	Spain .....		1,478.26		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.26
Hon. Rick Larsen .....	11/18	11/22	Spain .....		1,478.26		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.26
Hon. Brett Guthrie .....	11/18	11/22	Spain .....		1,478.26		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.26
Hon. Dina Titus .....	11/18	11/22	Spain .....		1,478.26		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.26
Hon. Brendan Boyle .....	11/18	11/22	Spain .....		1,478.26		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.26
Hon. Neal Dunn .....	11/18	11/22	Spain .....		1,478.26		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.26
Hon. Susan Wild .....	11/18	11/22	Spain .....		1,478.26		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.26
Collin Davenport .....	11/18	11/22	Spain .....		1,478.26		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.26
Phil Bednarczyk .....	11/18	11/22	Spain .....		1,478.26		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.26
Jason Galanes .....	11/18	11/22	Spain .....		1,478.26		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.26
Michael Calcagni .....	11/18	11/22	Spain .....		1,478.26		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.26
Committee total .....					19,217.38						19,217.38

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY, Dec. 16, 2022.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO CAMBODIA, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 20 AND NOV. 24, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Gregory Meeks .....	11/20	11/24	Cambodia .....		850.00		12,401.68				13,251.68
Hon. Ami Bera .....	11/20	11/24	Cambodia .....		774.50		7,454.35				8,228.85
Anubhav Gupta .....	11/20	11/24	Cambodia .....		850.00		12,730.88				13,580.88
Committee total .....					2,474.50		32,586.91				35,061.41

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Dec. 14, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Salud Carbajal .....	11/19	11/23	Cuba .....	.....	1,147.00	.....	989.76	.....	.....	.....	2,123.76
Hon. James Baird .....	11/19	11/23	Cuba .....	.....	1,147.00	.....	2,152.08	.....	.....	.....	3,299.08
Hon. Jahana Hayes .....	11/19	11/23	Cuba .....	.....	1,147.00	.....	1,987.08	.....	.....	.....	3,134.08
Caleb Crosswhite .....	11/19	11/23	Cuba .....	.....	1,147.00	.....	1,491.58	.....	.....	.....	2,638.58
Jennifer Horn (Tiller) .....	11/19	11/23	Cuba .....	.....	1,147.00	.....	1,406.58	.....	.....	.....	2,553.58
Dana Sandman .....	11/19	11/23	Cuba .....	.....	1,147.00	.....	1,491.58	.....	.....	.....	2,638.58
Ashley Smith .....	11/19	11/23	Cuba .....	.....	1,147.00	.....	1,491.58	.....	.....	.....	2,638.58
Committee total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,029.00	.....	11,010.24	.....	.....	.....	19,039.24

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. DAVID SCOTT, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

SENATE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☐

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

SENATE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☐

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEP. 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

SENATE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☐

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

SENATE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☐

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

SENATE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☐

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

SENATE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☐

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEP. 30, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Lloyd Doggett .....	6/29	7/13	United Kingdom .....		651.88		126.79				778.67
Hon. Jay Obernolte .....	8/24	8/24	Germany .....		296.00						296.00
Hon. Jay Obernolte .....	8/24	8/27	Ghana .....		918.00				912.60		1,830.60
Hon. Jay Obernolte .....	8/27	8/29	Senegal .....		821.00				192.90		1,013.90
Hon. Jay Obernolte .....	8/27	8/31	Italy .....		982.00				1,088.16		2,070.16
Hon. Jay Obernolte .....	8/31	9/1	Ireland .....		158.00		792.67		123.00		1,073.67
Committee total .....					3,826.88		919.46		2,316.66		7,063.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

SENATE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☐

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-6172. A letter from the Under Secretary, Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's Agency Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2022, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-6173. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Zipeprol in Schedule I [Docket No.: DEA-477] received December 14, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6174. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Mesocarb in Schedule I [Docket No.: DEA-397] received December 14, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6175. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Removal of [18F]FP-CIT From Control [Docket No. DEA-837] received December 14, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6176. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 22-049, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6177. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 22-039, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6178. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 22-044, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6179. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 22-041, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6180. A letter from the Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 22-056, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-6181. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting 15 legislative recommendations approved unanimously by the Commission; to the Committee on House Administration.

EC-6182. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report advising that the cost of response and recovery efforts for FEMA-3568-EM in the State of Louisiana has exceeded the \$5,000,000 limit for a single emergency declaration, pursuant to 42 U.S.C.

5193(b)(3); Public Law 93-288, Sec. 503(b)(3) (as amended by Public Law 100-707, Sec. 107(a)); (102 Stat. 4707); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-6183. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report advising that the cost of response and recovery efforts for FEMA-3569-EM in the State of Mississippi has exceeded the \$5,000,000 limit for a single emergency declaration, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5193(b)(3); Public Law 93-288, Sec. 503(b)(3) (as amended by Public Law 100-707, Sec. 107(a)); (102 Stat. 4707); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-6184. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report advising that the cost of response and recovery efforts for FEMA-3543-EM in the State of Louisiana has exceeded the \$5,000,000 limit for a single emergency declaration, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5193(b)(3); Public Law 93-288, Sec. 503(b)(3) (as amended by Public Law 100-707, Sec. 107(a)); (102 Stat. 4707); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-6185. A letter from the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) 2022-2031 Strategic Plan, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 2932(e)(7); Public Law 101-606, Sec. 102(e)(7); (104 Stat. 3098); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

EC-6186. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "Computation of Annual Liability Insurance (Including Self-Insurance), No-Fault Insurance, and Workers' Compensation Settlement Recovery Threshold", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395y(b)(9)(D); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1862(b)(9)(D) (as added by Public



Law 112-242, Sec. 202(a)(2)); (126 Stat. 2379); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC-6187. A letter from the Supervisory Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Basic Health Program; Federal Funding Methodology for Program Year 2023 and Changes to the Basic Health Program Payment Notice Process [CMS-2441-F] (RIN: 0938-AU89) received December 16, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. CASTOR of Florida: Select Committee on Climate Crisis. Report on the Activities of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis During the One Hundred and Seventeenth Congress (Rept. 117-662). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol Final Report Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol (Rept. 117-663). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 9670. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the application of certain private land use restrictions to amateur station antennas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 9671. A bill to protect stateless persons in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 9672. A bill to amend the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 to provide additional agricultural products for distribution by emergency feeding organizations; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 9673. A bill to designate a peak in the State of Washington as "qtmáyqn-istiqayu-Mount Cleator"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 9674. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to direct the Secretary of Labor to carry out a competitive grant program to support community colleges and career and technical education centers in developing immersive technology education and training programs for

workforce development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARSON (for himself and Mr. SIREs):

H.R. 9675. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize an interstate teaching application program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARSON:

H.R. 9676. A bill to expand and improve the programs and activities of the Department of Health and Human Services for awareness, education, research, surveillance, diagnosis, and treatment concerning rare diseases and conditions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 9677. A bill to increase the aggregate limitation on grants to low-income taxpayer clinics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 9678. A bill to ensure 100 percent renewable electricity, zero emission vehicles, and regenerative agriculture by 2030 to address global warming caused by human activity; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 9679. A bill to increase the number of manufacturers registered under the Controlled Substances Act to manufacture cannabis for legitimate research purposes, to authorize health care providers of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide recommendations to veterans regarding participation in federally approved cannabis clinical trials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 9680. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to establish a flat tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. MANNING, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H.R. 9681. A bill to direct the Department of Education to conduct a study on Holocaust education efforts in public elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 9682. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act make inadmissible past representatives or members of terrorist organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 9683. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to expand the definition of "engage in terrorist activity", and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATURNER (for himself and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 9684. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require affirmative consent from the governing body of certain Indian Tribes for jurisdiction to be conferred on the State of Kansas over offenses committed on the reservations of such Indian Tribes, and

for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself, Mr. NADLER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H.R. 9685. A bill to provide for the admission and protection of refugees, asylum seekers, and other vulnerable individuals, to provide for the processing of refugees and asylum seekers in the Western Hemisphere, and to modify certain special immigrant visa programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, the Budget, Foreign Affairs, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI (for himself and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 9686. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the making of short-term, Buy Now, Pay Later loans for the purchase of semiautomatic assault weapons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 9687. A bill to authorize the collection of supplemental payments to increase congressional investments in medical research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H.R. 9688. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to ensure that voters in elections for Federal office do not wait in long lines in order to vote; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 9689. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health, to create educational materials with respect to covered disorders for elementary and secondary school students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CLEAVER (for himself, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. MFUME):

H. Res. 1530. A resolution recognizing the 50th Anniversary of the National Minority Supplier Development Council; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 9670.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 9671.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 9672.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 9673.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 9674.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CARSON:

H.R. 9675.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. CARSON:

H.R. 9676.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 9677.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers enumerated under section 8 and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 9678.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 5 of Amendment XIV of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 9679.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 9680.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER:

H.R. 9681.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 9682.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof"

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 9683.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all

Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof"

By Mr. LATURNER:

H.R. 9684.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 9685.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4 provides Congress with the power to establish a "uniform rule of Naturalization."

By Mr. MALINOWSKI:

H.R. 9686.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 9687.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 9688.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 9689.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 255: Mr. GALLEGO.  
H.R. 492: Mr. CROW.  
H.R. 556: Ms. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 849: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 855: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 1115: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 1201: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 1219: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 1255: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 1304: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 1353: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 1384: Ms. BUSH.  
H.R. 1454: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 1476: Mr. CROW.  
H.R. 1560: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 1577: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 1696: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 1785: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 1813: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 1814: Mr. LEVIN of California and Mr. CICILLINE.  
H.R. 1901: Mr. SESSIONS.  
H.R. 2037: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 2050: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 2120: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 2126: Ms. JACOBS of California.  
H.R. 2294: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 2351: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 2517: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 2549: Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. ALLRED, and Ms. PLASKETT.

H.R. 2573: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Ms. JACOBS of California.  
H.R. 2616: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 2654: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 2709: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 2820: Mr. GOLDEN.  
H.R. 2864: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 3085: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 3088: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 3089: Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 3149: Ms. LOFGREN.  
H.R. 3259: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
H.R. 3312: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 3367: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 3474: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 3576: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 3577: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 3586: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 3728: Mr. LEVIN of California.  
H.R. 3753: Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 4052: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.  
H.R. 4104: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 4141: Mr. NORMAN.  
H.R. 5244: Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 5370: Ms. JACOBS of California.  
H.R. 5718: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 5735: Ms. MATSUI.  
H.R. 6207: Ms. JACKSON LEE.  
H.R. 6945: Mr. MAST.  
H.R. 7090: Ms. DELBENE.  
H.R. 7116: Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 7409: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 7775: Ms. LEE of California and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 7818: Ms. JACKSON LEE.  
H.R. 7877: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 7961: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.  
H.R. 8015: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 8397: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 8433: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 8477: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 8568: Mr. DOGGETT.  
H.R. 8585: Mr. RUIZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. JACOBS of California.  
H.R. 8679: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 8812: Ms. PINGREE.  
H.R. 9049: Mr. TRONE.  
H.R. 9136: Ms. CHU.  
H.R. 9201: Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 9225: Mr. MORELLE.  
H.R. 9247: Mr. JONES.  
H.R. 9281: Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 9291: Mr. BOWMAN and Mr. TONKO.  
H.R. 9379: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 9419: Mr. LEVIN of California.  
H.R. 9502: Mr. LAMALFA.  
H.R. 9519: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 9552: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 9565: Mr. MFUME.  
H.R. 9583: Mrs. GREENE of Georgia.  
H.R. 9609: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 9610: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 9655: Ms. SCANLON.  
H.J. Res. 12: Mr. BANKS.  
H.J. Res. 82: Mr. SESSIONS.  
H. Con. Res. 19: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H. Res. 118: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H. Res. 731: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H. Res. 987: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H. Res. 1005: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H. Res. 1185: Mr. NEAL.  
H. Res. 1221: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H. Res. 1317: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H. Res. 1327: Mr. BABIN.  
H. Res. 1455: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H. Res. 1503: Mr. WALTZ.

### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

PT-158. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Board of Legislators, Allegany County, New York, relative to Resolution No. 342-22, requesting the United States Congress Advance Legislation Protection Federal

health Care Benefits for Pre-Trial Detainees; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.